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MARGINAL COLUMN

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

THE military and defence policies of the United States are changing in concert with its foreign policy. This, too, is a change in the direction of moderation, in the acceptance of a second best as more practical and less dangerous than an insistence on the American version of perfection: in foreign policy, the Administration is at last ready to come to terms with neutralism, having decided that neutral nations may be treated as honourable brethren rather than police suspects. In defence it is ready to accept a plan for a situation where the U.S. no longer possesses a blinding superiority in striking power.

●

IN the years after the war, the U.S. built up the Strategic Air Command. It would be hard to exaggerate its importance. It was for this command that America acquired that vast lunette of bases that stretches three-quarters of the way round the world. It paid for the bases in international unpopularity. Strategic Air Command was and is perpetually ready for war, a war that means atomic bombers taking off for Russia at short notice. It may have been the most powerful single factor in persuading the Russians to a new attitude. The Russians developed a similar force and major global war has apparently become an impractical proposition.

●

STRATEGIC Air Command is armed with two main weapons — the B.52 and the B.47. The B.52 is the master, a vast, dropping-winged six-engined jet bomber with a range of 10,000 kilometres. Last June the Russians unveiled an aircraft — the "Bison" — of equal potency, and some American leaders were gravely troubled.

●

THREE months ago, the Democratic leadership in the Senate set up a five-man Armed Services Sub-Committee to investigate Air Force policies. As chairman they had Senator Stuart Symington. He was Secretary of the Air Force under President Truman. He is a calm, even aristocratic man, and one of the dark horses in the race for the Democratic nomination for President this year. He has conducted the inquiry without any political bias and all the important questions have, in public, been given written answers that have been subjected to a security check.

●

THE commander of S.A.C. is General Curtis LeMay, a podgy, cigar-chewing extrovert who distrusts all foreigners. He is in public carefully filliterate. He plays very successfully, the marinet, and in civilian life he would be called a bully. He is utterly dedicated to his task, and the readiness and efficiency of S.A.C. is for him the basis of the continued existence of the United States. This month he gave some alarming figures. Russia has produced 100 Bisons, America has produced 76 B.52s, 31 of which were temporarily defective. Before the committee he said: "Under any reasonable set of assumptions we believe we now have the capability of winning any war the Soviets might start. We are not capable of winning it without this country receiving very serious damage. Five years ago we could have won the war without the country receiving comparatively serious damage."

●

THE President, at his Press conference, enjoined patience and gave no sign of being alarmed. He said that, anyway, there were 1,500 American air bases all round the world from which the lighter jet bomber, the B.47 could operate. There was also the strong suggestion that S.A.C. is now only a part of the picture. Last week the fact was released that America has developed a light hydrogen bomb warhead that can be fitted to a guided missile. The arms race between America and Russia has now moved to this area.

●

IN his budget message in January, the President did not greatly change the Air Force allocation, but this year 12 per cent of the major procurements of the Air Force are going to guided missile development and production. In 1957 it will be 20 per cent. in 1958 33 per cent. The ultimate deterrent, then, is still there with its horrors undiminished. To conduct this new policy may well need fewer foreign bases, but this development of impersonal, push-button weapons by both America and Russia appears to make major war yet more impractical. In the calm reaction of the Administration to General LeMay's warnings, there was evidence, not only of military confidence but also of a turning to other, less violent solutions of the problem of how to continue to exist.

Washington, May 16.

Arabs Meet To Unify Stand On Report to U.N.

The first result of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the four Arab states neighbouring Israel, which opened yesterday in Damascus, was the setting up of a sub-committee to study the Hammarskjold report to the Security Council. The aim of the conference is to evolve a common attitude to the report.

Premier and Foreign Minister Said el Ghazi of Syria, Premier and Foreign Minister Samir Rifa'i of Jordan, Premier Abdullah el Yafi and Foreign Minister Salim Lahoud of the Lebanon, and Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi of Egypt, led their delegations in the two and a half hour meeting. Also present was Abdul Khalek Hassuna, Secretary-General of the Arab League.

Diplomatic quarters in Damascus said that the Arab leaders also discussed new arms shipments to Israel from NATO nations.

Yafi and Lahoud returned to Beirut in the afternoon to report to President Chamoun. They will go back to the Syrian capital today to attend the Arab League's Political Council which has been called by Jordan to discuss the Algerian situation and to decide on an Arab boycott of France.

Iraq Attends

Foreign Minister Burhan e-Din Bushayan of Iraq and Deputy Foreign Minister Khadi Mohammed Omari of the Yemen arrived last night to participate in the session.

Foreign Minister Fawzi yesterday handed the Syrian Defence Minister, Rashad Barmada, a cheque for LS5m. (£600,000) as Egypt's second instalment of a contribution to the Syrian defence forces.

Hassuna stated last night that the Hammarskjold report was "neutral," and that "its full value" to the Arab nations would become evident when the Security Council meets.

It was also reported that Mr. Hammarskjold has asked Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, to come to New York to attend the Security Council meeting. No date for the session has yet been fixed. *(ANA, NEABS)*

Hammarskjold: Israel, Arabs Need Security

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, Thursday (USIS). — The need of the Arab states and Israel to feel free from fear of attack by the other side was cited here by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

Speaking at a celebration of the 180th anniversary of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, Mr. Hammarskjold traced the history of man's charters in this field culminating with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Referring to his recently concluded Middle East mission, the Secretary-General said that the first articles of the armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab states establish the right of each party "to its security and freedom from fear of attack." This, he stated, may be said to sum up the whole philosophy of human rights.

Soviet Hails Egypt's Recognition of China

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Moscow radio, commenting in an Arab transmission today on Egypt's recognition of the Chinese People's Republic, said that the importance of this step was obvious.

It proved the unity and strength of the Asian countries which had participated in the Bandung conference, the broadcast declared. It was also evidence of Egypt's great international position, and would contribute to the easing of international tension and the preservation of world peace, the radio concluded.

Egypt today officially informed Formosa of her decision to break off diplomatic relations an recognize People's China instead.

The Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Hussein Aziz, called in the Formosan Ambassador, Mr. Ho Feng-shan, and returned to him the diplomatic passports of the embassy personnel, thus ending their accreditation to Egypt.

Kissilev, Nasser Hold Lengthy Conference

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Evgeny Kissilev, today outlined Russia's Middle East policy to Premier Abdul Nasser at a two-hour conference.

Mr. Kissilev told reporters later that the Soviet attitude was the same as outlined in the Soviet Foreign Ministry statement of April 18. This statement pledged Soviet support for international peace moves in the Middle East.

He said that the Soviet Government hailed Egypt's recognition of China as a move which would "greatly strengthen world peace, and increase trade exchanges between the two countries."

Marauders Blow Up Rails to Beersheba

The first passenger train to make the regular Tel Aviv-Beersheba run arrived in the Negev capital five minutes behind schedule, delayed by infiltrators who blew up a section of the tracks 20 kms. north of Beersheba at 2 a.m. yesterday.

The cease-fire was broken the second time yesterday when a Syrian position fired a 81-mm. mortar shell into Israel territory near Ein Gev, according to the Army spokesman.

The railway line was damaged by Arab marauders for the fifth time in its short existence. An empty passenger and freight train narrowly escaped being derailed when it passed over the damage section at 5.15 a.m. The departure of the morning train from Beersheba to Tel Aviv was cancelled.

The Army spokesman disclosed that the firing of the mortar shell near Ein Gev was followed immediately afterwards by several bursts of machinegun fire towards Lake Kinneret, south of the *kibbutz*. There were no casualties and the Israel forces did not return the fire.

Tracks to Jordan

The Beersheba correspondent of *The Jerusalem Post* reported that he arrived at the scene of the explosion together with police and the repair crew at 9 a.m. A 60-cm. section of rail had been blasted and a sleeper was smashed. Police found tracks of three persons wearing rubber-soled shoes leading to the Jordan border. U.N. Observers arrived at 1.30 p.m., and joined the police in following the footprints. Police estimated that four sticks of dynamite had been used. The Jordan border is 13 kms. from the spot, the nearest Jordan village being Burj el Baiyara, suspected of being the base of the infiltrators.

The line was repaired in 20 minutes, and the first train from Tel Aviv left at 9.50 a.m. From Beersheba, the first passenger train left at 3.55 p.m. with three coaches filled to capacity.

Meanwhile, eight sacks of barley weighing five tons were stolen last night near Kibbutz Beit Kama, northeast of Beersheba. Traces of camels and donkeys, and footprints, were found crossing the tracks left by the marauders who sabotaged the railway track, and leading to Jordan. The barley was from land worked by Kibbutz Nahsholim, near Petah Tikva.

Israel returned to Jordan on Tuesday a National Guardsman, who was taken prisoner near Idna, in the Hebron area, on March 11. He was exchanged for an Israel soldier, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday.

Jordan May Proclaim General Conscription

The Jordan authorities intend to proclaim general conscription "in order to prepare the entire Jordan population for the hour of the Jihad," the Old City paper "Falastin" reported yesterday.

It also stated that Arab Legionnaires will shortly wear berets and caps in place of the *kufiyah* and *agal*, and steel helmets, in accordance with a recent decision. Only the Legion's Desert Corps will retain the traditional headgear.

Planes yesterday dropped leaflets over Nablus and other towns calling on the population to donate blood "for emergency situations," according to the paper.

The Government Press Department tonight requested representatives of foreign news organizations to consult it before sending dispatches dealing with Jordanian military questions.

The request followed the disclosure earlier this week that two senior Arab Legion officers were now facing a court-martial on charges of attempting a coup within the army.

AROCH NAMED ISRAEL ENVOY TO BRAZIL

Mr. Arie Aroch has been appointed Minister to Brazil, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. He succeeds Aluf David Shaltiel.

Mr. Aroch, who is well-known as an artist, has been Deputy Director of the Ministry's East European Division since June, 1954. He has held many other positions including First Secretary of the Israel Embassy in Moscow, head of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Relations Department, and Jewish National Fund representative for cultural and educational work in various Latin American countries.

70 Israel Arabs Held in Probe

ZALAFA, Thursday. — The Israel authorities today detained 70 male residents of this village of 400 persons two kms. from the Jordan border during the course of an extensive house-to-house search which followed an attack on road transport on the nearby Wadi Ara highway last night. Curfew was imposed from last night.

Army and police forces cordoned off the village from the outset of the curfew, as it was ascertained that the tracks of the Jordanian attackers led through the narrow paths of the locality to Rumman, just across the armistice lines.

As in the case of the two incidents near Umm el Fahm last month and Tayiba earlier this month, the tracks showed that the marauders had not entered any of the houses.

The mukhtar and village elders showed a co-operative attitude, and were present throughout the search. The men detained for further interrogation included a number of known smugglers. The curfew was lifted for two hours at noon to enable inhabitants to shop. The operation was expected to be completed either late this evening or tomorrow morning.

British Sergeant Killed in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). —Cypriot terrorists killed a British Regimental Sergeant-Major and wounded three other soldiers in two ambushes today.

The dead man, the 31st Briton and the 28th serviceman killed since the Cypriot campaign for union with Greece began a year ago, was Warrant Officer Second Class R. A. Crisell, whose widow lives in Famagusta. He was killed instantly by a bomb thrown at his patrol vehicle from among orange groves flanking a road in the southern part of Famagusta. Two soldiers with him were slightly wounded.

Meanwhile, two Greek Cypriots, sentenced to death last February for taking part in an armed ambush, today lodged a petition asking for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council in London. They are Andreas Zakkos, 25, and Charilaos Michael, 20. Their appeal to the Cyprus Supreme Court was dismissed last month.

In Piraeus, Greece, dock workers today refused to unload a timber cargo from the 664-ton British cargo vessel Counnas, in protest against the recent hanging of two Cypriots. The cargo was finally unloaded under guard at the military harbour.

Today's second ambush was at Katopyrogos, 75 kilometres west of Nicosia. Terrorists opened automatic fire on the first of the four military vehicles on a bend of a coast road. One soldier was slightly wounded.

Abolitionists Defeated In 'Hanging' Vote

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Abolitionists left the Commons early today, smarting under their first setback in a campaign to do away completely with the death penalty. By mere four votes, the Commons in a few dramatic moments upset their calculations by voting to keep hanging for murders committed by prisoners serving a life sentence.

The bill, a private one sponsored by Mr. Sydney Silverman, Labour, has already been agreed to in principle and given a second reading. It was being debated clause by clause.

Faisal in Rome On Way to Madrid

ROME, Thursday (UP). — King Faisal of Iraq arrived today on a special plane from Baghdad en route to Madrid where he will pay an official visit as guest of Gen. Francisco Franco.

The King was accompanied by Crown Prince Abdul Illah and by Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmed Mukhtar Baban. They will spend the night in Rome and leave early tomorrow for Madrid.

Grave Locust Menace In Gvulot Area

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Wave upon wave of locusts descended upon the Gvulot area today, and the Plant Protection Department reported that the situation is serious. The swarms came from the Halutza district.

Damage has so far been prevented. A Dakota plane which took off to spray at Halutza was forced to return to its base because of a heavy mist over the area.

Swarms of locusts were also reported near Nitzana today. An anti-locust team will leave tomorrow for Sde Boker where the pests have reached Nahal Boker, a wadi where the settlement's sheep graze.

French 'Isolate' Hill Region in Algeria

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter) —The French High Command today declared the Sidi Ali Bunad Hills, 70 kms. east of Algiers, a "zone of isolation" and announced that French troops would open fire on any person or vehicle who tried to enter it.

French motorized cavalry have been pursuing three separate groups of rebels, each about 70 strong, in these hills, and about 60 rebels were reported killed there in the past 24 hours.

Continuing their new tactics of concentrating on hit-and-run raids, the rebel commandoes struck last night at Turenne, a smal town about 20 kms. west of Tlemcen in Western Algeria. Two French soldiers were reported killed.

40 Rebels Killed

About 50 kms. north-east of Tlemcen, 40 rebels were reported killed in the past 48 hours. The rebels continued to attack small French units in this area. Yesterday, the French lost two killed and three wounded when about 150 rebels ambushed a French convoy near Turenne. Four rebels were killed.

In the southern part of the Algiers Department, operations against the followers of the rebel "desert general," Si Mustapha, were reported over. The Spahis, who killed the "general" and 50 of his followers, were heading north from the edge of the Sahara with the "general's" personal standard, green and white with a red star and crescent, floating from the radio aerial of one of their armoured cars.

VOTING COMPULSORY IN EGYPT ELECTIONS

Voting in the presidential elections and the referendum on the constitution in Egypt next month will be obligatory, according to a decision reached by the Revolution Council, the Arab News Agency reported from Cairo yesterday.

Russians Study French Plan For Foreign Aid

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet leaders, Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev, today promised to study carefully what they called an "interesting" French proposal to reduce rivalry in giving aid to under-developed countries.

The proposal was originally put forward by the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau at the recent NATO Council meeting. The Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Department chief, Mr. Leonid Ilyichev, told reporters that the proposal would be thoroughly studied.

At the same time, Soviet leaders presented their own proposals on economic problems concerning Europe, enlarging on Soviet plans presented at the Geneva meeting of the U.N. Economic Council for Europe last month.

Mr. Ilyichev said the French leaders "agreed that the plan did not contradict the proposals presented by the French side." The French plan also provides for distribution of aid to underdeveloped countries through the United Nations.

A communique issued after today's talks made it clear that, as expected, no agreement was reached on the disarmament question though there may be more discussion of this subject.

Discuss Middle East

At the afternoon session, the leaders of the two countries discussed problems of the Middle and Far East and South-East Asia, as well as aid to under-developed countries. "A frank and useful exchange of opinions took place in a friendly atmosphere," the communique said.

Mr. Ilyichev indicated that North Africa had not yet come up for discussion.

At today's talks, Marshall Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev were joined by Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. The Soviet leaders were to dine at the French Embassy later tonight.

(INA reported from New York that the Jewish Labour Committee has disclosed that M. Mollet has been urged to intervene on behalf of detained Jewish writers and cultural leaders, during his visit to Moscow.)

U.S. Stops Building In Iceland Air Base

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. has suspended negotiations for new construction at the U.S. Air Force base in Iceland because of the "uncertain" situation there.

The Icelandic Parliament on March 29 called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces now stationed there. This recommendation has not been pressed by the Government, however, pending the outcome of elections on June 24.

U.S. Should Understand Asian Nationalism, Soekarno Urges

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Soekarno of Indonesia today appealed to the U.S. Congress to understand that nationalism was the mainspring of the efforts of Asia and Africa.

"Understand that, and you have the key to much of post-war history," he said in an address to a joint meeting of both Houses. "Fail to understand it, and no amount of thinking, no torrent of words, no Niagara of dollars will produce anything but bitterness and disillusionment."

Mr. Soekarno, on the second day of his 18-day state visit to the U.S., asked Congress to remember that "for us of Asia and Africa, nationalism is a young and progressive creed. Nationalism may be an out-of-date doctrine for many in this world, but for us of Asia and Africa it is the mainspring of our efforts."

The Indonesian President said that U.S. foreign aid had brought "various results." An example of good results was the recovery of Western Europe after World War II while other results were still "prospective" in many parts of the world. "Elsewhere, American aid is regarded as of doubtful benefit for national progress," he added.

Mr. Soekarno insisted that military aid was no substitute for Asian stability. It will only serve to make countries accepting it more dependent upon America, and their worth as genuine partners in the universal struggle for liberty, peace and prosperity will consequently decline, he said.

The main aim should be for the people of Asia, like the Western nations, to become "economically stable but also politically stable, and thus be able to defend their freedom against all assaults."

Earlier, President Soekarno visited the tomb of George Washington where he offered a Moslem prayer. He also placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the National Cemetery at Arlington.

INDONESIAN ARMY GROUP TO CAIRO

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government has accepted an Egyptian invitation to send a military mission to Cairo. A government spokesman said the mission would comprise officers of the three services.

It is a return visit for one paid by an Egyptian mission to Indonesia.

U.S. House Body Halves Proposed Mid-East Aid

Rejects Long-Range Plan

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The House Foreign Affairs Committee today voted to cut in half the $200m. President Eisenhower had sought for special economic aid funds for the Middle East and Asia.

It said that the funds should be distributed in loans or surplus farm goods, not as money grants.

The Committee also rejected Mr. Eisenhower's request for $100m. to be used at his discretion in providing emergency economic aid in the Middle East. Instead, it lumped into a single $100m. fund the Administration's request for a $100m. fund for each Asia and the Middle East.

The Committee also voted to deny the President's request for authority for long-term aid, agreeing instead on a statement of intent to continue foreign aid as long as necessary to combat Communism.

The Committee's Chairman, Mr. James Richards, announced the double blow to the Administration's $4,900m. foreign aid bill after a closed session. He said that the vote on long-term authority for specific foreign aid projects, a major feature of the bill, was not unanimous.

Mr. Eisenhower had asked for up to $100m. a year for 10 years for long-range overseas aid projects. The Committee has still to consider his request for $3,000m. arms aid to U.S. allies.

Earlier, the Committee had voted in favour of halving the $30m. U.S. aid to Yugoslavia next year, it was announced yesterday.

Democrats Oppose Arms to Saudia

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Senator Estes Kefauver, contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in a statement today that the new shipment of military goods to Saudi Arabia showed the Eisenhower Administration "clings to a bankrupt foreign policy."

Referring to a shipment which left Sunny Point, North Carolina, aboard the freighter Monterey yesterday, carrying what the State Department said was less than $1m. worth of military goods for Saudi Arabia, Mr. Kefauver said, "Such shipments could trigger off an explosion."

"We had world opinion behind us at the time Czechoslovakia shipped arms to the Middle East. We lost prestige when we ourselves shipped arms there. We now seem determined to throw away what little prestige we have left."

The shipment also was criticized by Senator Herbert Lehman and Representative Emanuel Celler, both Democrats of New York.

Mr. Lehman said in a statement that he is "going to demand the fullest possible inquiry into this shocking action on the part of our Government." He said, "At the same time that our Government refuses to make arms available to Israel—on the flimsiest of justifications—we continue to ship arms to Saudi Arabia...."

Mr. Celler said in a statement that the shipment "highlights the dangerous, impossible and contradictory position" of the Administration in supplying arms to Arab nations while denying them to Israel.

But Administration officials defended the shipment of $-850,000 worth of ammunition and replacement parts for Saudi Arabia. They said that Israel is receiving communications and other equipment of defensive use from the U.S. valued at "considerably more than the shipment going to Saudi Arabia."

There was no specific evaluation put on shipments to Israel. But officials said that some equipment in the way of communications, military replacement and other parts has been flowing to Israel despite U.S. refusal to sell her up to $64m. worth of jet fighters, tanks and other arms.

UK Against Blockade Of Suez Canal

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) —Britain still stands by the Anglo-French-American Security Council resolution of September, 1951, calling on Egypt to end restrictions on shipping in the Suez Canal, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman said, "Incomplete reports" of a speech made by the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Douglas Dodds-Parker, in the Commons last Tuesday, had led to the belief in some quarters that Britain had accepted Egypt's right to impose restrictions on Suez shipping.

The key passage of Mr. Dodds-Parker's speech in Parliament said, "Of course, the Arab countries take a view different from ours. They consider themselves still at war with Israel and are therefore entitled to take measures of this sort. We differ in our view of the armistice." He was winding up an adjournment debate on the imposition by Egypt of restrictions on shipping in the Suez Canal.

'VALIANTS' GROUNDED

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) —Following a crash last week in which three men died, the Royal Air Force "are not flying" the four-jet Vickers Valiant Bombers although no formal Air Ministry instruction to ground them has been issued, it was stated today.

Britain Welcomes Soviet Army Cut

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden said today the British Government welcomed Russia's reduction of her armed forces.

He told the Commons, "We have in fact reduced our armaments considerably and are still doing so. If it so happens that everyone starts to catch this habit we shall have no objection. I think we are entitled to say we were the first to start it."

He was replying to a Labourite, Mr. Frederick Bellenger, who asked whether Russia's "radical reduction in conventional armaments" would have any effect on the Government's plans for Britain.

The Soviet decision was welcomed in a statement issued here tonight by 55 Labour Members of Parliament.

Taken in conjunction with the whole development of post-Stalinist policy, the statement said, the Soviet decision had created a new situation of vital importance to the future of mankind, since it had made clear that the challenge of Communism was economic, social and political, and not military.

The statement declared, "We believe the time has now come for this country to end conscription and to cut the defence budget and release for productive employment the men, materials and machinery engaged in preparing for war, on a sufficient scale to enable us to pay our way in the world, preserve our standard of living and play our part in international economic cooperation."

Rhee Faces Defeat For Running Mate

SEOUL, Thursday (UP). — The Cabinet and election officials met secretly today in the face of a possible election defeat for President Syngman Rhee's hand-picked vice-presidential candidate.

The Central Election Board halted compilation of vice-presidential returns from Tuesday's election when anti-Rhee candidate Mr. Jon Chang, still held his lead. The Board's action kept from the final total the returns from three anti-Government voting districts in Taegu and one pro-Government district.

Thousands of persons in Taegu milled around election headquarters demanding the resignation of election officials for their action. They pasted signs on the building demanding, "Purge the election officials."

Mr. Chang, Korea's first Ambassador to Washington, led Dr. Rhee's favourite, Mr. Lee Ki Poong, by 159,000 votes. His opposition Democratic Party announced slightly higher returns and claimed that it had "definitely won" an upset victory.

Mr. Chang disappeared on election eve, and his party has since kept his whereabouts secret because of "fears for his safety."

U.S. Again Puts Off Airdrop of H-Bomb

ABOARD U.S.S. MT. MCKINLEY AT BIKINI, (UP). — Unfavourable weather conditions forced the U.S. again today to postpone the long-delayed hydrogen bomb airdrop, the first it has attempted.

Singapore Talks Not Resumed

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Chief Minister David Marshall of Singapore announced today that there will be "no resumption" of talks on the future of Singapore.

In a surprising reversal of his stand of yesterday, Mr. Marshall said that Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd had told him that he could not give serious consideration to the new proposals outlined by Mr. Marshall yesterday until he knew the feelings of the whole Singapore delegation. Mr. Marshall said that since further talks will not be taking place, he will leave for Singapore tomorrow.

Mr. Marshall said that today's tea party in honour of the Singapore delegation given by Mr. Lennox-Boyd had been boycotted by leaders of the People's Action Party and by members of the Liberal Socialist Party. The Chief Minister stated that the PAP leaders boycotted the tea party because they "want to win fresh elections from this failure and thus benefit themselves." He said that the Liberal Socialists had also stayed away because they hope to form a new Government should he resign.

Talks between Mr. Lennox-Boyd and the Singapore delegation broke down on Tuesday, and Mr. Marshall announced that he would resign because of his failure to win self-government for the strategic island base.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Radio Bucharest said last night that Rumania and Iceland have agreed to open diplomatic relations.

Kilometre Zero
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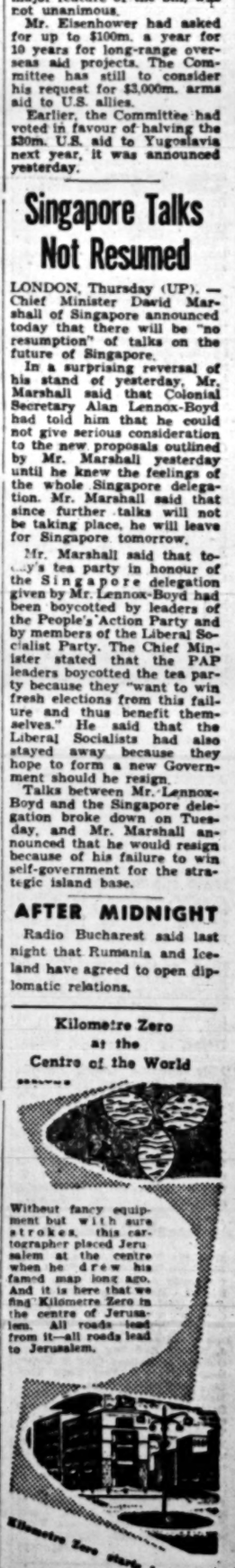
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Social & Personal

The Foreign Minister yesterday received Dr. Y. Wolfsberg, Dr. Benzion Benshalom and Mr. Nahum Levin, representatives of the World Hebrew Union.

On Monday, Mr. Sharett received Mr. Gad Frumkin, the President of the Central Institute for Israel-Latin American Relations. The Foreign Minister is Honorary President of the Institute.

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The Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, and Mr. M. Weisgal, Chairman of Yad Chaim Weizmann, were hosts at a party given at the Sharon Hotel last night for Mr. Martin Rosenbluth, the New York representative of the Ministry of Finance, to mark his seventieth birthday. Present were the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. P. Naphtali, the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, Mr. T. Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, and Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency.

•

Mrs. J. Vukmanovic, wife of the Yugoslav Minister, and Mrs. Giulini, wife of the guest conductor, visited WIZO institutions in Tel Aviv and vicinity during the week.

•

The President and members of the International Bahai Council were hosts to the Acre Rotary club and Nahariya, Kishon and Haifa rotarians at the Bahai mansion yesterday.

•

The following Executive Council of the Skal Club of Tel Aviv, was elected at the recently held annual General Meeting: — Messrs. M. J. Spitz (Peltours), President B. Wajnberg (Globe Travel Service), Vice-President; A. Altman (Sabena), Hon. Secretary; Y. Shrem (El Al), Hon. Treasurer; D. Howell (Gentrag), M. Katz (Shoham) and A. Z. Kis (T.W.A.).

•

The seventh exhibition of the "New Horizons" artists' group was opened yesterday afternoon in the Tel Aviv Museum by Mr. Joseph Zaritzky. Professor M. Neuman, Head of the Technion's Agricultural School, spoke. Ninety-one works by 20 artists are on show.

•

On Sunday, May 20, at 8.30 p.m., Professor E. A. Braude, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London (now visiting this country as a guest of the Hebrew University), will deliver a lecture at the Technion, Haifa, Room 20, on "Recent Advances in Theoretical Organic Chemistry."

•

Mr. Z. Onn will address the Haifa Maritime Club on "The Cooperative Sector as a Development Factor" at 1.15 p.m. today. (Reservations by phone, 2954).

•

Hassia Levy is to give a dance recital tomorrow night, May 19, at the Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem.

•

BIRTH

ALEXANDER — to Ruth, nee Rosenbaum, wife of Heinz Chaim Alexander — a son. The Brith Milah will take place at the Bikur Holim Hospital, Jerusalem, at 11 a.m., on Monday, May 21.

•

Hansi Reh-Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 28 Rehov Ussishkin, qualified ballroom dancing teacher, leaving for two-month study trip to Europe.

•

First annual Naval College Band sponsored by the Israel Maritime League on July 5, 1956, at the Dolphin House, Shavei Zion. Invitations at the I.M.L. offices, Sailors Home, or phone 2954, Haifa.

•

Mlle Martine Carol, famous French film star, had her hair done at Tel Aviv's leading hairdressing and beauty parlour, 18 Rehov Mapu, corner Ben Yehuda, Tel. 22848. Mlle. Carol was very satisfied and said that Salon Annetta could be compared to the world's best hairdressing salons. *(Advt.)*

Baseball Results

May 15: NATIONAL LEAGUE: Brooklyn Dodgers 7, St. Louis Cardinals 5; Philadelphia Phillies 3, Milwaukee Braves 1; New York Giants 6, Chicago Cubs 4; AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago White Sox 5, Washington Senators 1; Detroit Tigers 6, Boston Red Sox 3; Baltimore Orioles 1, Kansas City 5; Cleveland Indians 5, New York Yankees unfinished—rain.
May 16: AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 8, Kansas City 0; Chicago White Sox 5, Washington Senators 1; New York Yankees 6, Cleveland Indians 1; Boston Red Sox 4, Detroit Tigers 3; NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Giants 9, Chicago Cubs 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 9, Cincinnati Reds 7; Brooklyn Dodgers 4, St. Louis Cardinals 2; Philadelphia Phillies 3, Milwaukee Braves 1. *(Reuter)*

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1st Health Centre for Rural Arabs Opened in Tira Village

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIRA, Thursday. — A health centre to serve the southern half of the Little Triangle was formally inaugurated today in Tira village. The centre, the first in an Arab village, will provide medical assistance to the 15,000 residents of six villages.

"The opening of this centre is an event of outstanding importance, because we never dreamed of having such a well - equipped institution which, from a health point of view, puts us at one stroke on a par with Jewish villages," Saleh Mansour Suweileh, chariman of the Local Council, said. He was speaking to an audience of hundreds of Little Triangle villagers, headed by Arab M.K.'s, three Kadis, the Military Governor of the area, local notables and senior Government officials.

Speaking from a platform decorated with National Flags and facing the two-storey building made of Nazareth stone, Mr. Suweileh called upon the villagers to abandon their old-fashioned healing methods and adopt the techniques of modern medicine.

The centre has 22 rooms and is completely furnished. Part of the equipment are electric boilers in the shower rooms and gas installations in the kitchen. The staff of over 20 members is headed by Dr. Yousef Saig. Among the personnel are five nurses, (one a male nurse), a midwife, and a sanitary inspector, all of them Arabs.

Arab Section

The Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai, reported that the Ministry will soon establish an Arab section to supervise health work in Arab-populated parts of the country. He said that the percentage of Arab women giving birth in hospitals rose to 22 per cent last year from less than five per cent in 1949-50.

The initiator of the project, Mr. Fares Hamdan, M.K., called upon the villagers: "With Allah's grace, let us march forward on the road of progress."

The Director of the Development Authority, Mr. M. Levin, said that the fact that Wakf funds had been used to finance this project shows that the income of these funds is used for the religious, educational and social purposes intended.

Nineteen-year-old Nawal Habash, daughter of Sheikh Amin el Habash, the Kadi of the Little Triangle, and the only Moslem nurse at the centre, told *The Jerusalem Post* that she has just finished a year - and - a - half training course for Arab nurses at Poriya hospital near Tiberias and an additional three-month course for public health nurses. This is her first assignment.

Physicists Attend Einstein Symposium

HAIFA, Thursday. — The second annual Einstein Symposium of Theoretical Physics was held at Technion City today under the chairmanship of Professor Nathan Rosen, Dean of the Faculty of Science of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology. The founding symposium was called last year shortly after Professor Einstein's death.

Speakers at yesterday's meeting were Professor F. Ollendorff of the Technion, who spoke on "The Motion of an Electron in a Homogeneous Magnetic Field"; Prof. David Boehm of the Technion, on "The General Statistical Problems in Physics"; Prof. G. Racah of the Hebrew University, on "Regularities in the Spectra of the Rare Earths," and Dr. Y. Talmi of the Weizmann Institute on "Binding Energies of Nuclei in the Shell Model."

TECHNION BOARD MEETS NEXT WEEK

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Annual Meeting of the International Board of Governors of the Technion will be held at Technion City from Monday to Wednesday, Dr. A. Biram, Chairman of the Board, has announced. Members of the Board from England and the U.S. will also be present.

One of the features of the three-day programme will be the laying of the cornerstone for the Benjamin Cooper School of Industrial Management. Mr. Cooper, a noted American engineer and successful businessman, is expected to be present, and to deliver a lecture on "Reorganizing Israel's Industry to Meet World Markets."

DEAD ELEPHANT IN NEW YORK STREET

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The city's street cleaners have successfully met their biggest challenge, the removal of a dead elephant from the middle of First Avenue. The 1,500-kg. elephant, named Emily, dropped dead of a heat stroke while on her way to board a circus train several days ago.

Sanitation Department workers used a crane winch to lift the hulk aboard a huge van. Officials said the 22-year-old veteran of 12 years with the circus would be boiled down into soap and grease.

TIBET. — The English language "Times of India" said in New Delhi yesterday there was now substantial evidence of political unrest and dissatisfaction in north-east Tibet, which recently led to some clashes between local monastic sects and Chinese troops.

Z.O.A. HOUSE
TODAY, MAY 18 from 3 till 6 p.m.
JAM SESSION
with Members of Lionel Hampton Band.

Britain to Relax China Embargo

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Britain plans to step up its trade with China by authorizing "exceptions" to the West's strategic export embargo to Soviet bloc countries, official Government sources said yesterday.

The procedure will be applied by Britain in the absence of an agreement with the U.S. on relaxing the China trade embargo.

The "exceptions" will be granted only for items which are not barred from export to the Soviet Union, the official sources said. The West's embargo against goods to China is more comprehensive than the embargo which applies to the Soviet Union and its European satellites.

Under the new policy, Britain will continue to abide by the general lines of the China embargo. But the official sources said that she will make cautious and discriminating use of individual relaxations under an "exceptions" procedure.

With the new procedure — which is known to have been used at least once already by Britain — this country will "consult" with her allies before permitting such exceptional exports.

The known exception to the present embargo was made last month when Britain granted licences for the export of a consignment of tractors to China.

BEA Lydda Omission Said Not Political

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Mr. John Profumo, yesterday had to reply to questions from the floor of the House on why British European Airways, a national airline, had no direct services to Lydda.

When asked by Mr. Kenneth Robinson (Labour) what the plans had been submitted by the Company to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation for a through service to Israel, his reply was "None, sir." He added that B.E.A. had several times reviewed the possibility of such a service in conjunction with Cyprus Airways, but the project had been dropped as being unprofitable.

Mr. Robinson went on to ask if the real reason was not political, in view of the fact that five foreign airlines had found it possible to introduce a Lydda service within the past year. "Isn't it about time that the Arab states ceased to dictate the policy of our national airlines?" he demanded.

Mr. Profumo said that the airline's decision had "nothing to do with political considerations." The B.O.A.C. service was discontinued because the company did not have enough planes. The Minister had to leave it to the Company to decide on which route they wished to use the aircraft at their disposal, he added.

SHELL GIVES PAVILION TO ARTISTS COLONY

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Shell Company has presented its pavilion at the Industrial Exhibition, which was awarded a silver medal, as a gift to the Ein Hod artists colony. It will serve there as a pavilion for showing the paintings of Ein Hod artists.

The Shell Company display featured an architectural model of an industrial zone according to modern planning. The pavilion was executed by Ein Hod artists.

Arabs Press Israel Boycott in Holland

By HENRIETTE BOAS,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM (By Air Mail) — The Arab boycott campaign against all firms trading with Israel is again being waged in Holland with increasing strength, according to The Hague correspondent of 'Het Parool." It may be safely assumed, the correspondent wrote, that Arab pressure on many Dutch firms to stop trading with Israel is not only strong and well organized, but also does not fail to bring results. A spokesman of the Israel Legation told the correspondent that this was also the firm conviction of the Legation.

The Netherlands authorities have stated they are not even aware that two Dutch firms have been boycotted by the Arab countries for trading with Israel, as was officially announced in Amman earlier this month.

The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, as well as the International Chamber of Commerce, said they have not received any complaints about the boycott. The Economic Institute for the Middle East in Rotterdam, which deals with all Middle East countries except Israel, on the other hand, told the "Parool' correspondent that it not only knew that two Dutch firms have been blacklisted by the Arabs, but also their names. It preferred, however, not to identify them, as there were too many interests at stake, which could be harmed by publicity and the resulting annoyance in the Arab world.

The Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce could not provide me with any information.

Earlier this year the Netherlands Employers' Association advised its members not to answer a circular letter sent by the Arab League Boycott Office in Damascus, which asked firms trading with Arab countries to give particulars about their trade with Israel, and about their Jewish personnel and other Jewish interests.

Swiss Clamping Down On Arab Boycott Efforts

The Swiss Government is taking a very strong line against Arab attempts to turn Switzerland into a centre of their boycott and espionage against Israel, *The Jerusalem Post* learns. The Berne Government is not permitting the organization of a boycott of Jewish firms, as the Arab League attempted to do in the Netherlands and England. The Swiss also show increasing anger with the Arab boycott of Swiss firms doing business with Israel.

According to reliable sources, the Arab League intended to open a European Branch of the main boycott office in Switzerland at the beginning of this year, but gave up the idea when they learned that the Swiss would not permit it. On the other hand, it is learned that Arab League officials are being employed on anti-Israel boycott projects in the Egyptian missions in Berne and Geneva. These boycott officials are masquerading as diplomatic personnel.

N.Y. COURT UPHOLDS SANTEE LIFE BAN

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The New York State Supreme Court yesterday denied Miler Wes Santee's request for a permanent injunction against the National A.A.U. decision which banned him from amateur footracing for life. The A.A.U. banned Santee on charges that he accepted excessive expense money for 1955 meets. Unless the 23-year-old Santee successfully appeals the ruling, his career as an amateur athlete has ended.

Santee, now a Marine Corps Lieutenant, said he intends to participate in service track meets but he does not know whether he will be able to compete in the Olympics.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
The next examination for the General Certificate of Education will take place in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nazareth in November 1956. Entry Forms and Regulations (price: 500 pruta) may be obtained from:
The Education Officer,
British Council,
68 Rehov Hayarkon,
Tel Aviv. Tel. 26757.
Entries must be received at the above address not later than June 15, 1956.

The U.S. Operation Mission to Israel
has placed at the disposal of the Israel Government
two fellowships
for research in APPLIED TECHNOLOGY in the U.S.
Suitable candidates possessing an academic degree in science, agriculture or engineering should apply at once to the Research Council of Israel, P.O.B. 5192, Jerusalem.
Preference will be given to candidates who specialized on problems of desalting of water. Candidates will be required to work in this field on their return to Israel.

REGISTRATION FOR STUDENTS RESERVES UNIT CONTINUES
It has been resolved to enlarge the framework of the 7th cycle Students Reserves Unit. Secondary School graduates who wish to enlist to the unit may submit their applications to the nearest District Recruiting Office, by June 5, 1956.
The following is a list of subjects acceptable within the framework of the unit:
Hebrew Technion: Electrical Engineering (High tension); Electrical Engineering (Low tension); Aeronautic Engineering; Telecommunications Engineering; Science (Chemistry, Physics); Chemical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; (Secondary subjects: Technion Engineering)
Hebrew University: Medicine; Dentistry; Pharmacy; Natural Sciences (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry); Law; Humanities and Social Sciences (Education, Oriental Studies, Economics)

Martine Seeks Sleep After Strenuous Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mlle. Martine Carol, the French film actress, and her husband, Christian Jaque, the film producer, left by Air France this morning for Bangkok, after touring the country for three days.

M. Jaque said that what he had seen here had convinced him that he could make a film here. He mentioned the varied landscapes, and was impressed by the folk dancers he had seen.

Mlle Carol, who has delighted all here who have seen her by her charm and beauty, said that she found the schedule set for her here too strenuous, and she now wanted to sleep. She was wearing a white shantung suit.

The visitors were seen off by Mme. E. Fischer, the French Cultural Attache, and Mr. Y. Yair, of Yair Films, their host. *(Itim.)*

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
1) Lithographs by Pablo Picasso. 2) Books by the Printer Maurice Jacobs, Philadelphia. 3) Jewish Painters of the Paris School; 4) Industrial art of the Art Directors Club. Exhibit of the Month: Wooden Shield of Trobiand, from the Museum's Samuel Dubiner collection. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

1) Oil paintings and gouaches by Rivka Rieger. 2) Selected Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem. 3) Drawings and Sculptures by Frans Sandow. 4) Jerusalem Artists Gallery, Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Permanent Exhibition of "Conquest of the Desert"; 2) Hatzor finds in the Entrance Hall. Conquest of the Desert grounds, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Oils, gouaches and drawings by Efim Roeytemberg. Sculptures by Dawid Malkin, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-2.

Photography by Bettina Oppenheimer "Tsavta" Club, 36 King George Ave, Open daily from 4-10 p.m. Tomorrow, 10-1.

• Mesorah Officers Club:—
Dance, 8.45 p.m.

• Film Shows:—
Israel Films — Koren Hayesod, 11.30 a.m.

• Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

• Recorded Music:—
Music to Inspire (with background pictures). "A Parable of Death," Vera Zorina, narrator, Harrold Stevens, tenor (Courtesy USIS); Fourth Symphony ("Italian"), by Mendelssohn. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions:—
1) "New Horizons"; 2) From the Museum's Collection. Museum, 10-1 and 4-7 weekdays, and 10-1 on Fridays and Saturdays. Paintings and Drawings by Zeev Wiesenfeld. Z.O.A. House, 10-1, 4-8. Tomorrow, 10-1.

• Jazz Club:—
Jam Session with guest musicians from Lionel Hampton Band. Members and invited guests only. Z.O.A. House 8-6 p.m.

• Oneg Shabbat:—
Z.O.A. House 8.30 p.m. — Folk Dancing and Singing.

RAMAT GAN

• Recorded Concert:—
Symphony Music, King David Park, 4.30 p.m.

ACRE

• Theatre:—
Inbal — "Yemenite Wedding," Yehiam.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Lectures:—
Portion of the Week, Rabbi Shechter. In the World of Literature, Mr. H. Toren, 11 a.m.; Bible for the People, Mr. D. Aviaar, 4.30 p.m.; Jewish Community Culture, 6 p.m., Beit Ha'am.

• Recorded Music:—
Saturday Music Hour. Symphony 101 ("The Clock"), by Haydn; Concerto in D, Op. 61, by Beethoven. Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music Lucky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Air conditioned.

• Theatre:—
Cameri, "The Mantle," Mograbi, 8.30. "The War of the Sons of Light and Darkness," New Cameri Hall, 8.30.
Habimah, "A View from the Bridge," 7.15, 9.30.
Ohel, "Heroes on the Home Front," 5.30.

• Ballet:—
Y.M.A. House 8.30 p.m.—"Mariemma" Spanish Ballet Troupe.

HAIFA

•—Exhibitions:—
Selected Works of Art from private collections in Haifa. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil Painting by Sima Slonim. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tour: 11.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

• Exhibition:—
"Ramat Gan Landscapes," Beit Dvi. Opening 11 a.m.

NAHARIYA

• —Exhibition:—
Oil paintings and water colours by Elah, Agricultural Coop. Hall. Opening at 11 a.m. (Closing tomorrow).

HOLON

• Theatre:—
DO-RE-MI. "Money, Money, Money." Armon.

RAMAT GAN

• Jazz:—
Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra, 7.15 and 9.15. Ziratron.

Coming Events

HAIFA

Mr. Hans Moller will lecture on Israel export problems on Sunday, May 20, 8.30 p.m., at the Technion, hall 12. Auspices: The Israel Political Sciences Association. In the chair Dr. Haim Catz.

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

May 20 — "A View from the Bridge," Tel Aviv, 9.15
May 21 — "Faust," Tel Aviv, 8
"A View from the Bridge," Haders, 8.
May 22 — "A View from the Bridge," Tel Aviv, 9
May 23 — "Hostages," Tel Aviv, 8
A View from the Bridge," Kiryat Haim, 8
May 24 — "A View from the Bridge," Natanya, 8

Religious Services

Portion: Naso (Bamidbar) 4.31-7.89.
Haftara: Shoftim 13.2-25.
Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 5.32 p.m. today and ends at 7.13 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.07 p.m.; Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.22 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6 p.m. Arvit: 7.10 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Abdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 6.30 a.m. Youth Service with Conservational Singing.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.
Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 8.57 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 6.55 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Minha: 6.06.
Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.15 p.m.
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.
Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.46 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.06 p.m. Arvit: 7.02 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15, Kiriat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shahrit: 9 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Resnick, 15 Gaza, 3662. Hatchiya, Geula, cor. Strauss, 2452.
RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel. GIVATAYIM: Briut, 9 Syrkin, 72098. BEROVOT: Klineberg, 196, Teler, 341.
HAIFA, Balfour, 1 Masada, 2289. Binleumi, 50 Kingsway, 2098.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM, Herzl, Jaffa Rd., 5059.
RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 28 Jerusalem, 72046. BEROVOT: Klitner, 196 Teler, 341.
HAIFA: Hagiborim, 26 Halissa, 67400. Gal Marpa, 3 Bat Galim, 3921.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Levinger, 33 King George, 2277. Dr. Bertfield, 26 Ussishkin, 2676.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 28 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62962. Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shor, 45 Roshi.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanaviim, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417. (Day only) Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. (Evening only): Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66328

PHONE. — A new telephone link between Amman and London was opened in the Jordan capital yesterday when press correspondents spoke to their offices by radio telephone. The cost is £1 a minute.

Shoshanat Hacarmel Hotel
MT. CARMEL, HAIFA, TEL. 81046
TODAY AT 4 P.M.
Our garden is open
Music and dancing daily till midnight.
European and oriental cuisine, Grill-Bar.
First class service — popular pre-seasonal prices for full board till June 30—IL12 daily, all inclusive

Under the Patronage of H.E. the British Ambassador and Lady Nicholls
Gala Performance, Habimah Theatre, June 2, 8.30
London's Festival Ballet
Patron: H.H. Princess Marie Louise
General Director: Julian Braunsweg Artistic Director: Anton Dolin
PROGRAMME JUNE 2—5
Les Sylphides F. Chopin
Polovetsian Dances from Prince Igor A. Borodin
Etudes K. Rusager
Matinee: Tuesday, June 5, at 3.30
PROGRAMME JUNE 6—9
Swan Lake Act 2 Tchaikowsky
Symph. for Fun D. Gillis
Black Swan Tchaikowsky
Napoli Paulli-Helsted
Matinee: Friday, June 8, at 3.30
Soloists and Ballerinas: Anton Dolin, Belinda Wright, Toni Lander, John Gilpin, Marilyn Burr, Fleming Flindt, Anita Landa, Louis Godfrey, Kenneth Melville, Michael Hogan.
Corps de Ballet of 60
Régisseur General: Serge Grigorieff, Ballet Mistress: Eileen Baker, Stage Director: Bentoff, Musical Director and Orchestra Conductor: Geoffrey Corbet
SALE OF TICKETS: From Sunday, May 20, 9 a.m., Habimah Box Office, Radio-Union, 126 Dizengoff Rd., Canal, 88 Allenby Rd. Kartis, 24 Allenby Rd.
London's Festival Ballet is presented in Israel by W.H. Robert

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MAY 17, 1956

Pop. Loans 1950/60 (IL.10)	99¾
2½% Treas. Dollar 1951	68½
4% Comp. Loan 58/67	65½
3½% War Loan 54/59	87½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	99½
4% Red. Sterling "A"	94½
6% Red. Israel Currency "B"	97½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser c	94½
Bk. Leumi ord.sh. d)	134
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	104½
Gasit ord. sh. "B"	96½
Ellern's Inv. ord.	153
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" b.d.	100
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	73½
Bisur 4% debs.56/65	87½
Nir 4% Debs.(bearer)	92½
5% pref. sh.	97½
Paas 4% debs.60/64 reg.	78½
"Isra" 5% debs.	82½
I.L.D.C. ord.sh.reg.	106½
5% debs.	86½
Atr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	74½
Rassco 6% pref.ord.sh.d)	99
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	209
"A" ord. shares	101
Pal.Elec.pref.sh.(Lts)a)	272
6½%P.E.C.Debs.57/64	102 •
	1078**
Mishoret pref sh.	76
Ata ord. "B" sh.	113½
6-8%con.debs.	94
"Nurdasek" ord. "B"	115½
7%con.debs.59/68	91½
Meller-Dee ord.sh.reg. y)	85½
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	75½
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	131½
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	105½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	103
Pal. Cold Sts. 7% debs.	133
ord.sh.reg.(full div.)	209
Pal. Centr. Tr. 8% debs	96½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; x) in % of IL1,000; y) in Prutot v) 15.6/15.12; • Dollar; •• Index.

fashion hints

By TELVA MODEL

The European collection just cannot be passed unnoticed Do you know that "button-down dresses" are considered "High Style"? Do you know that DIOR even uses it for afternoon and cocktail frocks? Why are you so prejudiced against it, classing every "button-down" as a house-dress? The vertical line of buttons tends to slenderize. Its convenience in this climate is immeasurable, and its tailoring and groomed lines give you that confident feeling of being dressed in good taste. The leading showrooms in the country will be pleased to show you a wide range of styles from the new TELVA Collection for the long summer ahead.

TO LET
1½-room flat
vicinity of K.K.I. Blvd., Tel Aviv, central heating, with or without modern furniture
Apply: No.4291, P.O.B.1125, TEL AVIV.

FOR SALE
1949 Ford
in excellent condition
Phone 6579, Tel Aviv till 2 p.m.

FOR SALE
1947 Dodge
Excellent condition — low price. Purchaser must be tourist willing to take over customs bank guarantee. Tel. 24653, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
Vauxhall "Velox" Car
1956 Model
with radio set. Moderate price. Write: No. 4286, P.O.B. 1125. Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
1954 HILLMAN MINX
Saloon. In excellent condition
Phone 82883, Haifa or write No. 1319 P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Notices to the Public

Fourth International Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers

The Post Office takes pleasure in announcing the issue on Sunday, May 20, 1956 of a Memorial Stamp honouring the Fourth International Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers at the value of 300 pruta, which will be on sale from this date at all post offices and at the Philatelic Service, 132 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv.

FIRST DAY COVERS

First Day Covers selling for 40 pruta each will be sold on the day of issue at all post offices, postal agencies and the office of the Philatelic Service.

First Day Covers and any other mail bearing the new stamp will be cancelled upon request with a special "First Day of Issue" mark in addition to the regular postmark, at all post offices and Grade A and B postal agencies.

Sale of Philatelic Items

Stamps with tabs, plate number blocks and entire sheets of the above stamp will be sold on the day of issue at all post offices and at the offices of the Philatelic Service, 132 Allenby Rd. and 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The sale will be restricted at all above places as follows:

20 stamps with tabs, five plate number blocks and three sheets. Stamps with tabs and plate number blocks will only be sold on the day of issue. Complete sheets will also be sold at the Philatelic Service after the Day of Issue.

The stamp and the First Day Cover were designed by the Geta Brothers and M. Shamir, Tel Aviv.

To Philatelic Service Subscribers:

The Citrus Growers Stamp will be sent to subscribers together with the Tribes of Israel stamp (Part Three) which will be issued on June 5, 1956.

ATTENTION

Tourists and Pilgrims from Abroad

A "Tsavta" dinner and celebration of the end of the pilgrimage will be held at 7.30, on Friday evening, (IYI "IE) at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv. Phone 4232 for registration.

In Jerusalem, the celebration will be held at Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.

NEW MODERN
Gas Range
36 inches, automatic and new RADIO PHONOGRAPH for sale from private party. Tel. 62452, Tel Aviv, or write P.O.B. 9047, Tel Aviv.

KAINER
BARUCH
65 Ben Yehuda
Tel. 23759 (10-12, 4-6)
FURNISHED FLATS IN TEL AVIV & RAMAT GAN

TO LET
in Jerusalem for the summer months luxurious modern six roomed villa, well furnished, good location, garden, garage. Available immediately Phone 3731, or write: No. 1234, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

To let
Beautiful
6½ roomed
apartment
on Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. Tel. 23064, or write "Apartment," P.O.B. 60, Tel Aviv.

Comfortable, spacious
2 ROOM FLAT
in RAMAT GAN furnished, (refrigerator etc.)
TO LET
for one year from July 1. (Exchange of flats with one in London or vicinity accepted). Apply to: Dr. Goldberg, 41 Rehov Hakeshet, Ramat Gan. Tel. 72223.

FOR SALE
5-room flat
with built-in cupboards. Immediate occupancy. Quiet and central location on Mt. Carmel.
Please phone 81976, (except between 3-6 p.m.) HAIFA.

RAMAT GAN MUNICIPALITY

Notice No. 94

The Ramat Gan Municipality invites applications for the post of

TOWN ENGINEER

Higher technical education, experience in building, town planning and administration are essential. Offers with curriculum vitae and details of experience and place of residence, should be submitted to: P.O.B. 8, Ramat Gan, not later than June 1, 1956, 12 noon,

A. KRINITZI,
Mayor

PHOTOGRAPH YOUR HOLIDAY

AND THEN YOU'LL ENJOY IT ALL OVER AGAIN !

Make sure, when you go on holiday to take a Brenner Camera with you. Instructions free of charge

Photo Brenner
31 HECHALUTZ ST. HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair, cooler.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	13	13	31	26
Tiberias	20	19	38	34
Haifa Port	20	18	26	23
Hatanaya	26	16	27	24
Tel Aviv Kirya	20	16	27	24
Tel Aviv Port	71	18	24	23
Lydda Airport	26	14	30	26
Jerusalem	25	21	32	26
Beersheba	36	15	35	32
Sdom	—	22	—	—
Eilat	8	22	42	36

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Donald Kaberry, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the British Conservative Party, and Mrs. Kaberry, for an eight-day visit as guests of the Government; Mr. Raymond Aron, Sociology Professor at the University of Paris, and correspondent for "Le Figaro," for a two-week visit; Mr. David Rose, President of the American Technion Society, and Mr. Benjamin Cooper, of New York, to participate in the sessions of the Technion's Board of Governors on May 21, 22, and 23; Mr. Mendel Kohansky, American Jewish writer and Labour Zionist leader, and former Director of Press and Radio of the Histadrut Campaign in the U.S., to settle.

DEPARTURES

Mr. S. Z. Shragai, Head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, for a three-week mission to Europe; Dr. Leon Ilutovitch, Assistant Executive-Director of the Z.O.A., for New York, after attending the Zionist Congress; Professor and Mrs. Bernard Zondek, for Naples, Mr. Marcel Struye, correspondent of the Belgian News Agency, for Amsterdam, after a nine-day visit; Aluf Shlomo Shamir, Director-General of the Israel Negev Phosphates Corporation, and former Commander of the Israel Navy and Air Force, for the U.S., on an Israel Bonds Mission. Four Burmese women Air Force officers, Flight-Lieutenants Hla Tan, Khin Hla Win, Yin Yin, and Nyo Nyo for Rome, after a two-months visit as guests of the Israel Defence Forces.

EXPORTERS WHO submit requests for allowances, accompanied by the required calculations, by June 15, may be granted such allowances retroactively to February 1, 1956, the Ministry of Commerce spokesman has announced. Requests submitted after that date will be retroactive only one month from date of application.

* * *

MAGEN DAVID Adom volunteers in Jerusalem are required to attend a practical lesson on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Magen David Adom station, in the Russian Compound.

Salvia Hotel Becomes Rabbinical Seminary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Rabbinical seminary, named after the late Chief Rabbi Uziel, is to be opened in the autumn in the Salvia Hotel building in the Talbieh quarter of Jerusalem. The seminary will be under the spiritual guidance of Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim.

The building, its furniture and equipment, cost the Rabbinate more than IL100,000. Half the sum came from private donors locally and abroad, and the rest equally from the Jewish Agency and the Development Budget.

The school will stress preparing rabbis to be judges in rabbinical courts and also educating them to be the spiritual leaders of Jewish communities abroad which face the danger of assimilation.

The programme of studies, in addition to the regular Jewish subjects, will also include foreign languages and homiletics.

Although upon graduating the rabbis will be sent principally to Sephardi communities in the Diaspora, the teaching staff will consist of both Ashkenazis and Sephardis.

It was learned from the Secretary to Chief Rabbi Nissim that there will be no room to house the seminary in the Supreme Religious Centre which is now going up on King George Avenue.

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS CONFER

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The National Conference of Secondary school teachers opened at Beit Hamoreh tonight. In his opening address, Mr. Shalom Levine, General Secretary of the Teachers Union, proposed the setting up of a special secondary school department in the union. He rejected the idea of separate bodies for the various categories in the profession.

Aya and Abe Cohen

announce the birth OF A SON, brother to Eran

The Brith Milah will take place on Sunday, May 20, 1956, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, at 11 a.m.

Friends and relatives are cordially invited.

Agency to Double Rate Of Immigration from Morocco

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Doubling the immigration rate from Morocco during the next three to four months is one of the immediate tasks before the Jewish Agency Executive, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Executive and President of the Zionist Organization, told a Press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Other urgent matters before the Executive include :

- implementing the resolutions of the 24th Zionist Congress; regarding national territorial grouping of Zionist bodies and opening the doors of the Organization to non-Zionists;
- effecting changes in the Government - Agency Co-ordinating Body to enable strong and stable co-operation;
- extending political information services to the Jewish and non-Jewish worlds;
- preparing a new budget to enable increased middle-class immigration from the West and to strengthen the education programme in the Diaspora; and
- attempting to form connections with East European Jewry.

Dr. Goldmann said that the most positive results of the recently concluded Congress were the united resolution on the political situation; the decision to bring non-Zionists into the Zionist movement and the decision to make territorial organizations compulsory.

A 19-man committee to deal with the setting up of national territorial organizations was chosen yesterday morning by the Zionist General Council Presidium.

Amplifying his remarks on the immediate duties of the Executive, Dr. Goldmann stated that 30,000 Jews would have to be brought from Morocco within the next three or four months, and this might necessitate the re-opening of *ma'barot*. Mr. S. Z. Shragai and Dr. G. Josephthal of the Executive flew to Paris this week to co-ordinate the programme with Joint leaders, Dr. Goldmann said.

No Secret Radio

Firmly denying a news report emanating from New York that a secret Zionist radio station was broadcasting to East European Jewry, Dr. Goldmann said that the Executive would try by legal means, through Zionist and non-Zionist agencies, to form a tie with the Jewries there. Signs of improvement in this direction were the release of Mr. M. Oren and the grant of visas to a group of American rabbis to visit the Soviet Union.

Mr. Goldmann expressed the hope that the distribution of portfolios in the Jewish Agency Executive would be agreed upon by the next Executive meeting on Monday. He said that accord had been reached on most of the portfolios but he declined to elaborate on this statement.

At a meeting of the Zionist General Council Presidium yesterday morning, it was decided to hold the first meeting of the Council in December of this year.

20 Countries to Attend Citrus Congress Here

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Means of disposing of citrus surpluses will be discussed by more than 300 delegates from 20 countries at the Fourth International Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers which opens here on Sunday morning.

Some 3,500,000 tons of citrus are grown annually in the Mediterranean area.

The opening session at the Habimah Theatre will be under the patronage of President Ben-Zvi. Later the Congress will divide into three committees: agro-technical, industrial and commercial.

In conjunction with the Congress, a citrus exhibition will be held in Rishon leZion for one month starting on Monday.

The Post Office has issued a special 300 pruta stamp to mark the Congress. It will be available from Sunday.

The stamp, designed by Messrs. G. and M. Shamir, of Tel Aviv, depicts oranges and their blossom.

Countries to be represented are: Algeria, with 77 delegates; Spain, 50; France, 38; Italy, 19; Morocco, 18; Tunisia, 17; Cyprus, 9; Greece, 5; Portugal, 3; New Zealand, 2; Turkey, 2, and Brazil 1. Israel will have 50 delegates.

The 19 observers from Britain will include a Government representative. Other countries sending observers are Switzerland, 6; Russia, 4; Sweden, 2, and Holland, 2. Germany may also send observers, and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and the U.S. Operations Mission will be represented.

The first arrivals today were 12 observers from Britain, mostly wholesalers of Israel citrus. They arrived by El Al.

Three Win Engel Music Prizes

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Engel Music Prizes were awarded tonight by the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Haim Levanon, in the Municipal Museum. The winners were: Yitzhak Edel, for his cantata "Laban"; Haim Alexander, for his piano work "Six Israel Dances"; Yehuda Wohl, for his first symphony; and Yehoshua L. Na'aman, for his book on Biblical music.

The Mayor announced that there would be three new Municipal prizes this year, for the theatre, the Press and for engineering. *(Itim)*

Harriman Fighting For Presidency

BUTTE, Montana, Wednesday (Reuter) — The Governor of New York State, Mr. Averell Harriman, is campaigning strongly for the Democratic presidential nomination here after reversing his position as an "inactive candidate."

In Cody, Wyoming, on Monday, he made a direct appeal for votes at the Democratic National Convention later this year when the party's presidential candidate will be chosen. He said that the New York delegation to the convention would submit his name at the convention as an active participant.

Night Intruder Beats Villager to Death

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Abdulla Abu Surian, 60, of Reina village near Nazareth, was murdered in his home after midnight last night by an intruder as yet unidentified. He was beaten to death with a blunt instrument.

The victim lived with his daughter, who told police that she was unable to identify the killer.

U.N. MEETING ON ALIMONY

The Attorney General, Mr. Haim Cohen, is to represent Israel at a U.N. convention on the implementation of alimony and maintenance arrangements, to be held in the U.S. at the end of this month.

During Mr. Cohen's absence, the Acting Attorney General will be Mr. Yosef Kokia, Director-General of the Ministry of Justice.

Industry Agrees To Retroactive Rises

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Threatened industrial unrest was averted this morning when the Histadrut Trades Union Department and the Manufacturers Association agreed on the retroactivity of this year's wage increases.

The employers' representatives conceded at 2 a.m. this morning to the Histadrut demand that higher wages be effective from the beginning of the year, but they proposed that the arrears should be paid over a period of two years. This was rejected by the Histadrut representatives, who demanded payment this year but on "convenient" terms.

Week to Settle

A two-man committee, consisting of Mr. Y. Meshel, Deputy Head of the Trades Union Department and Mr. M. Levy, for the Association, was appointed to settle the question within one week. In the meantime, the Histadrut has called off a number of scheduled strikes.

The deadlock on retroactivity was broken with the aid of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, who was present at the meeting. The way had been paved on Tuesday at a meeting in which Mr. Sapir and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, conferred with Mr. Aharon Becker, head of the Trades Union Department, and Mr. S. Klagsbald, representing the employers.

(Leader — Page 4)

MORE MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Currency in circulation rose by IL1,539,795 during the week ending Tuesday and stood at IL214,894,801, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday.

There was a rise of IL2,170,000 in Treasury Bills and a decline of IL360,205 in foreign currency. The rise is attributed to the continued payment of April salaries.

COURT UPHOLDS LICENCE SUSPENSION

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — An appeal by a hit-and-run taxi driver whose licence was suspended by the police has been dismissed by Magistrate S. Razzi.

Noah Lieberman, a Haifa cab driver, hit a pedestrian at a crossing in the Lower Town on May 2, and drove off without waiting for the police. He was caught later, and police withdrew his licence for a month. The Magistrate found that police action was justified in view of the driver's behaviour.

Hyksos Period Graves Found Near Tiberias

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — A series of graves believed to date from the Patriarchial period (Hyksos) has been laid bare following a two-month dig near Kibbutz Genossar, north of here. The first evaluation of the discovery is now being completed.

Skeletons, objets d'art, pottery, ancient weapons and household articles were found inside the graves. Most of the finds were taken to Jerusalem and the remainder are to serve as a nucleus for a museum to be established at Genossar. The dig was carried out by the Antiquities Department.

Signs of the ancient burial ground were first discovered eight years ago, when a settler uncovered a grave while ploughing. Archaeologists attach great importance to the find, because few discoveries dating from the Patriarchial period had been found in Galilee. They do not rule out the possibility of finding remains of ancient settlements in the area.

YUGOSLAV M.P.'S DUE ON SUNDAY

An eight-man parliamentary delegation from Yugoslavia is expected at Lydda Airport on Sunday morning as guests of the Knesset.

In the course of its one-week visit, the delegation will visit the main towns, development areas, Eilat, agricultural settlements of various types and industrial plants. On Sunday night it will be the guests of the Knesset Sepaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, at a dinner at the King David Hotel.

The group is headed by Mr. Lazar Kolisevsky, President of the National Assembly of Macedonia, one of the six Yugoslav republics.

Other members of the delegation are: Miss Anka Berus, member of the Federal Executive Council and representative of Croatia in the Council of Nations; General Krsto Popivoda, member of the Montenegran Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav Committee for UNICEF; Dr. Jerko Radmilovic, chairman of the Legislation Committee of Parliament; Mr. Vlado Majhen, Member of Parliament and representative of Slovenia in the Council of Nations.

Also, Mr. Ilija Tepavac, member of the Economic Committee of the Executive Council and Member of Parliament; Mr. Bogdan Pecanac, member of the Legislation Committee of the Council of Producers; and Mr. Zac Konfino, secretary of the delegation, administrative secretary of Parliament.

The Executive Council resembles a broad Cabinet or Standing Committee of Parliament. It is organized into Committees which exercise control over the Government Ministries.

Avraham Nissan Dies, Aged 68

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Avraham Nissan former Minister to Scandinavia.

He died yesterday afternoon at the Beilinson Hospital, Petah Tikva, after a protracted illness. He was 68. His wife, son and daughter were by his bedside. He had been in hospital for a week.

Mr. Moshe Sharett, Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset, and other public figures visited the hospital last night to pay their respects.

The body is to be brought to Jerusalem this morning and the funeral *cortege* will leave from the Jewish Agency courtyard at about noon.

Army Doctor

Avraham Nissan (Katznelson) was born in Bobruisk, Russia, in 1888. He was educated at St. Petersburg and Moscow universities and served as a physician with the Russian Army through World War I.

He visited this country in 1919 and for the next four years was vice-President of the Zionist General Council and Zionist Labour Party in Europe. He settled in Jerusalem in 1924, serving for the next seven years as director of the Health Department of the Zionist Executive.

For 17 years he was on the executive of the Va'ad Leumi, and joined the Provisional State Council on the establishment of the State.

After serving with the Israel delegation to the U.N., he was appointed in 1950 as Minister to the Scandinavian countries.

He was taken ill while in Stockholm in December last and was flown to St. Louis, Missouri, for an operation. He returned to Israel last month.

His sister is Mrs. Zalman Shazar, and a brother is Dr. Reuven Katznelson, Director of Kupat Holim Amami.

1,000 Chicks Die Because Village Generator Burnt

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Fire destroyed the electricity plant in Kfar Menahem near here tonight, together with its four generators and a store house. The settlement was left without light, heat or water. A thousand chicks died tonight from lack of heat.

After the news was broadcast over Kol Yisrael at 9 p.m., offers of help came from individuals and settlements all over the country.

Peanut Vendor Killed in Kiosk

HAIFA, Thursday.—Avraham Romeno, 56, a peanut vendor of the Naveh Sha'anan suburb, was electrocuted in his kiosk this morning while using a roasting machine. The body was taken to the Rambam Hospital. The roaster was sent to the Palestine Electric Corporation for inspection.

BABY DIES OF BURNS

A two-and-a-half-year-old baby girl, Hama Zahara, died in Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, yesterday, from severe burns. She was injured in the morning when a kerosene stove overturned and set fire to her clothing in her parent's home in the Commercial Centre. *(Itim)*

U.S. DESTROYER DUE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The U.S. destroyer Glennon is to arrive in Haifa on Monday for a four-day visit.

Except for a formal call by her captain on the C.O. Israel Navy, no ceremonies or special programmes have been scheduled.

TRUMAN IN PARIS

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Ex-President Harry Truman drove out in bright sunshine today to visit an American military cemetery in the suburbs.

After the second day of what Mr. Truman described as a "purely social" visit to Europe, he and his party will leave for Rome to begin a 10-day holiday in Italy.

Pig Keepers Granted Court Order

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice yesterday issued two orders *nisi* against the Ministry of Health calling upon it to show cause why two residents of the Tel Aviv District should not be granted licences to build and operate pig sties.

Mr. Ya'acov Declo and Mr. Aharon Yehie, through their advocate, Mr. Y. Ben-Ishai, claimed that th local council had approved the project, but that the local health office had refused to grant the licence even though all veterinary requirements had been met.

Mr. Ben-Ishai claimed that the refusal was based on political, not legal, considerations. He said that not one licence to build a pig sty had been granted in the vicinity, although 40 had been issued for cow barns.

The applicants, who had already built the sties, had been ordered by the Magistrate's Court to close them within three months if they could not obtain a licence from the Health Office.

The Court was composed of Justices Agranat, Goitein and Landau. *(Itim)*

DAN WORKSHOP TO BE OPEN ON SATURDAYS

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice yesterday rejected an appeal by the Attorney General against decisions of the Tel Aviv Municipal and District Court which found that the Dan bus cooperative could keep its workshop open on Saturday since it did not serve the general public.

A summary of this judgment will be given in a *Jerusalem Post* Law Report.

SUMMERTIME FROM JUNE 2

Summertime will be in effect this year from midnight, June 2 until midnight September 29, the Ministry of Interior announced yesterday.

Clocks will be advanced by one hour, making Israel Summer Time three hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

STRIKE. — Italian pilots will continue their five-day strike until the night of May 23. The strike which grounded all planes of Italy's two airlines was scheduled to end at midnight last night.

Cables in Brief

TRADE. — An Italo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce has been set up in Milan with the Christian Democrat, Mr. Teresio Dugil-Elmone, as President.

CENSURSHIP. — Sir Charles Belgrave, adviser to the ruler of Bahrein, announced yesterday that press censorship on the Persian Gulf island would be lifted on Monday. Censorship on the three Arab bi-weekly newspapers was introduced in April, 1955.

LOCOMOTIVE. — Mr. Alexander Zinchuk, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, told a businessmen's club yesterday that his country was designing an atomic locomotive which would run for 300 days without refuelling.

CEYLON. — Premier Solomon Bandaranaike has been invited to visit the Soviet Union and China. He told a press conference yesterday that the visits could not take place for some time, at least till he was reasonably free from various pressing problems facing him at the moment.

BABIES. — The Chicago underworld is linked to a lucrative racket in baby sales to childless couples, a U.S. Senate subcommittee was told on Wednesday. Senators were shown an enlarged photograph of a missing "muscleman" alleged to have been employed by a syndicate to obtain illegitimate babies from their mothers.

SUNSPOT. — A large sunspot indicating a strong storm on the face of the sun, is disturbing international radio communications, radio experts said in London yesterday. The storm causes strong cosmic radiation which sets up turbulence in the ionosphere and affects its ability to reflect radio waves.

COMMONWEALTH. — Miss Minnie C. Mangum, a former Sunday School teacher accused of embezzling nearly $3m. from the Commonwealth Building and Loan Association, Norfolk, Virginia, in the 28 years she worked for the company, pleaded not guilty yesterday to the first of 16 indictments against her.

REACTOR. — A $5m. atomic reactor is being constructed at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Chicago, for medical purposes only and is the first such specialization in machines of this kind.

Better Chance for Bad Lads

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel has a better chance than the U.S. of making progress with the problem of juvenile delinquency because its public bodies do not have to cope with a hostile press.

This was stated yesterday by Judge Hubert T. Delany, retired judge of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York, who is here on a three-week visit as consultant to the Minister of Justice on problems of juvenile delinquency as they relate to the courts.

Judge Delany said that the U.S. press sometimes accused juvenile court judges of "coddling" children.

In the U.S., where delinquency laws applied between the ages of six and 16, the rate was 0.8 per cent, while in Israel, where the laws applied to a nine to 16 age group, the rate was 1.1 per cent.

The low rate of juvenile delinquency among Jewish youth in New York was attributed by Judge Delany to the long established interest shown by the Jewish federations in this problem. He said that of juvenile delinquents in New York, about 50 per cent were Catholic, 45 per cent Protestant and five per cent Jewish.

16,000 Sportsmen Parade At Hapoel Festival Conclusion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Some 25,000 persons watched 16,000 sportsmen parade and present a tattoo at a pageant concluding the Sixth Hapoel Sports Festival today. Despite the colourful display, the crowd was clearly bored long before the end.

A handful of foreign sportsmen looked best today in displays of gymnastics, Robens of Belgium won the 1,000 metre race, the only one run.

The pageant started punctually at 3.30, with a parade of several thousand athletes. Hodorov, the Israel international goalkeeper, carried the national flag, and Luciano, the table tennis player, held the Hapoel flag. They were followed by the contingents from Austria, Belgium, Britain and Switzerland.

Hapoel members in red, white and blue dancing around the stadium's track, were followed by cartwheeling girls. After this interesting start, a preponderance of footballers followed and the monotony was only occasionally broken by imaginative contingents. A very small girl in shining red and yellow jockey's habit, leading the Hadera team, caught the eye.

Fisherfolk, Farmers

Haifa with fishermen's dances, the girls with baskets and men with nets, the Jezreel Valley's boys and girls depicting the gathering of the first harvest with sickles, hay and cotton, a mobile boxing ring with pugilists tearing into each other, received the heartiest applause. Tel Aviv Hapoel, the largest section of the organization, were disappointing.

The parade over the oval was taken over for a tattoo, with 6,000 barefoot and well-tanned boys and girls exercizing.

In the 1,000-metre-race, a new Israel record was set up by Zadek, of Gan Shmuel, who timed 2.31.8 minutes when he trailed a metre behind the Belgian, Robens. Stakker of Austria was third, two metres behind Zadek. The previous record was 2.39.8 mins.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Z. Aranne, bringing the greetings of the Government, said it was important that Hapoel integrate new immigrants into its ranks. Ramat Gan Mayor A. Krinizi welcomed the sportsmen to his town, and Mr. M. Namir, M.K., the Histadrut Secretary General, and Mr. M. Zilist, of Hapoel, brought greetings from their organizations.

Present at the pageant were the President and Mrs. Izhak Ben-Zvi, Cabinet Ministers, Mayor Abba Khoushy of Haifa, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and leaders of the Histadrut and Hapoel.

Dance Hall Told To Keep Quiet

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Complaints from noise-weary neighbours resulted today in a court order forbidding the proprietors of the Ulamel Gil Ballrooms in Rehov Gordon to operate their ventilation system, play music, or hold any activities after 11 p.m.

Magistrate M. Shamir also ordered them to abstain from setting and clearing tables between 2 and 4 p.m. and 8 and 11 p.m., and to keep all windows and doors closed during celebrations.

The plaintiffs, Mrs. S. Harell and Dr. Sidney M. Harris, both of 27 Rehov Dov Hos, declared that their homes had become "places of torture" because of the noise.

Mrs. Shamir declared that it was surprising that the Municipality granted licences to halls without safeguarding the interests of nearby residents. *(Itim)*

EDEN TO VISIT AUSTRALIA, N.Z.

CANBERRA, Wednesday (Reuter).—The British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and Lady Eden, will visit Australia next January as guests of the Commonwealth, Premier R. G. Menzies announced today.

It will be the first time a British Prime Minister will have visited Australia during his term of office.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., May 19, 1956

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Les Enfants de L'amour
Francoise Arnoul, Jean Claude Pascal
Hebrew & English subtitles

ORION Tel. 4020
6th and last week!
The true story of America's most decorated hero
Audie Murphey
To Hell and Back
Technicolor
CinemaScope

ATZMON Tel. 3003
M.G.M.'s musical drama in
CinemaScope
Love Me or Leave Me
Technicolor
Doris Day, James Cagney

PEER Tel. 2232
After an unprecedented success of 20 weeks in Tel Aviv
Les Amants du Tage
Daniel Gelin, Francoise Arnoul
For adults only)
(16 years and over)
A FORUM FILM release
English and Hebrew subtitles

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.45 & 9
Caged Women
Cecile Ousbahr, Eva Dahl Bock
English subtitles
Mats.: from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.
TO PLEASE A LADY
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
PEOPLE AGAINST O'HARA

AMPHITHEATRE
2nd Week
CinemaScope
THE DEEP BLUE SEA
Vivien Leigh—Kenneth More
Fox Film in colour.

ORAH Tel. 4018
2nd Week
Not As A Stranger
Olivia de Havilland — Robert Mitchum — Frank Sinatra
Gloria Grahame
Based on the book by Morton Thompson

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week!
An outstanding Swedish Film depicting the emotional thrills of young love
SUMMER WIND
Margit Carquist, Lars Nordrum
Hebrew and English subtitles
For adults only
(16 years and over)

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
CinemaScope
Sign of the Pagan
Technicolor
Jeff Chandler, Rita Gam
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
BOTANY BAY
Alan Ladd, James Mason, Technicolor
2 perfs. only at 6.45 & 9

ORLY Tel. 81988
Haifa Premiere!
Destined to be the talk of the town
People Will Talk
Cary Grant, Jeanne Crain, Walter Slezak
English and French subtitles
3 performances nightly at 6.45 & 9

BEN ZION
WITLER
SHIFRA
LERER

Tonight, May 18 — Kiryat Motzkin, Grot, 8.45 p.m.: "Children Remember"

Tomorrow, Sat., May 19—Tel Aviv, Ohel Shem, 2 perfs.: 7.15 and 9.45 p.m. "My Girl."

Sunday, May 20 — Ramat-ayim, Beit Hapoel, 8.45 p.m.: "My Girl"

Monday, May 21 — Kfar Gan, 8.45 p.m.: "Children Remember"

Tuesday, May 22 — Ramat Gan, Rama, 8.45 p.m.: "Children Remember"

Wed., May 23 — Tel Aviv, Ohel Shem, 8.45 p.m.: "Children Remember"

Thurs., May 24 — Rishon leZion, Tiferet, 8.45 p.m.: "Children Remember"

Friday, May 25 — Nahariya, Amphi, 8.45 p.m.: "Children Remember"

Mariemma
Ballet de Espana
National Spanish Ballet Troupe:

Friday, May 18: Ilon Hall, Ramleh, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, May 19: Z.O.A. Garden, Tel Aviv, 8.30 p.m.

Monday, May 21: Rama, Ramat Gan, 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Tuesday, May 22: Gal-Ron, Jaffa, 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 23: Keren Hall, Beersheba, 6.45 and 9 p.m.

Thursday, May 24: Heihal Hall, Petah Tikva, 8.30 p.m.

Tickets available at all ticket offices.

Vic Oliver
Britain's Famous Radio Television and Stage Star

In a revue at the
Cameri Theatre
Tel Aviv
Beginning Monday May 28.
Ten Days Only In Israel

Tel Aviv Cinemas
From Saturday, May 19
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

ARMON DAVID Tel. 38084
The first film about the Yugoslav underground
LE DERNIER PONT
with Maria Shell

ESTHER 5th week
Glenn Ford, Eleanor Parker
in M.G.M.'s
Interrupted Melody

ORION 9th week
ELIA KAZAN'S
Explosive production of
JOHN STEINBECK'S
East of Eden
Starring Julie Harris, James Dean, Raymond Massey.
Cinemascope Warnercolor
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

SHDEROTH
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Masterpiece — the best Picture of the year
JULIUS CAESAR
with Marlon Brando, James Mason, John Gielgud, Greer Garson

TAMAR 3rd week
Le Feu dans La Peau
(Fire Under the Skin)
with Raymond Pellegrin, Giselle Pascal
— English subtitles —
Matinees continuous from 2.45 (Last show at 3.45)
Youth under 16 not admitted
Air-cooled
Completely redecorated

TCHELETH 9th week
CinemaScope
PICNIC
William Holden, Kim Novak
Daily at: 2, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15

YIDDISH OPERATIC THEATRE
Management: David Moshe
takes pleasure in announcing the festive opening of the summer season on
Saturday, May 26, 1956, at 8.30 p.m.
IN THE COMPLETELY RENOVATED GARDEN
BETH HAPOEL HAHADASH
(end of Disengoff Rd., Bus stop 4 and 6)
where a performance will be presented by
Ben Zion
WITLER
Shifra
LERER

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, May 19

ARMON Tel. 4829
2nd Week
Air-conditioned
Technicolor
Never Say Goodbye
Based on the book by Pirandello
Starring Rock Hudson, Cornell Borchers, George Sanders

EDEN Tel. 3829
You have seldom seen a picture so crowded with excitement!
Stewart Granger — George Sanders — Joan Greenwood — Vivien Lindfors
Moon Fleet
Cinemascope and Colour
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 2 p.m.
THE SCARLET COAT

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd Week
Emile Zola's famous novel
Nanas
(Technicolor)
Starring: Martine Carol, Charles Boyer
Hebrew & English subtitles (for adults over 16 only)
Daily at 3.30 p.m.:
HANSEL AND GRETEL
Hebrew speaking
Technicolor film based on Grimm's fairy tale.

ORGIL Tel. 61486
2nd Week
(Airconditioned)
Israel Premiere!
The Kentuckian
An avalanche of fury, heroism and love
Starring: Burt Lancaster
Hebrew & French subtitles
(Technicolor)
No complimentary tickets

ORNA Tel. 4733
CinemaScope
The Lieutenant Wore Skirts
(Color De Luxe)
Starring: Tom Ewell, Sheree North, Rita Moreno
Hebrew and French Subtitles

RON Tel. 3184
(Airconditioned)
On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of "SUNFILM"
A turbulant and memorable drama
The Divided Heart
Cornell Borchers, Yvonne Mitchell
Hebrew-French Subtitles
Today (Friday) 3 p.m.:
THE RIVER LADY

ZION
Sophia Loren, Vittorio de Sica
In a delightful and enchanting comedy
PECCATO CHE SIA UNA CANAGLIA
(TOO BAD SHE'S BAD)
Today at 3 p.m.:
THE DAM BUSTERS

TEL-OR Tel. 3570
MICHEL SIMON talented artist in
LA VIE D'UN HONNETE HOMME
For adults over 16 only.

Starting Saturday, May 19 at 3.30, 6.30 and 9

EDISON JERUSALEM
Tel. 4056
CinemaScope
Third Week
John Steinbeck's
EAST OF EDEN
Julie Harris — James Dean, Raymond Massey

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Fifth Week
A light-hearted comedy to make you laugh
Laughter in Paradise
Audrey Hepburn — Alastair Sim
Hebrew—French subtitles
An Eagle-Film release

MAY CINEMA, Haifa
Tel. 2856
2nd Week
THE BRIDGES OF TOKO-RI
Starring: William Holden, Grace Kelly, Fredric March, Mickey Rooney
A Paramount Picture in Technicolor

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, May 10, 1957
Iyyar 8, 5717. — Shavuot 5, 5717

NOW that the wage conflict is over and the Trade Unions have carried the day, one is tempted to ask whether the sham fight was really necessary, unless someone wanted to offer the public circuses as well as bread. Once the principle of an "autonomous" wage rise had been conceded by the manufacturers, subsequent hedging could only concern trifles, and the more the squabble was dramatized, the easier it would be for the Trade Unions to pose as victors in a pretended class struggle, while actually cordial relations between both parties were never really disturbed. Both know that the bill for higher wages will be footed by the consumers in the last resort.

DANGEROUS DRIFTING

The four per cent rise in the cost of living that has taken place since last November has of course been fully compensated by the C-o-L allowances, but the process of eroding basic wages, savings and all money values has now been carried one step further. There is hardly anybody left in this country who does not expect another sharp price rise in the near future.

A preview of what this megns for the State Budget has already been given in the current difficulties in implementing the latest wage accord for civil servants. The significance of this trend for our export and import trade is too obvious to need further elaboration. Moreover, summer has come somewhat late this year and in a few months we may be faced with a spate of new wage demands (read: commands) for 1957.

Is there any point of playing Cassandra while practically everyone in this country, from the proverbial "man-in-the-street" to the Government itself, seems to be content with this trend of affairs, either out of sheer fatalism or out of a cynical (should we say mystical?) reliance on the perennial flow of donations and grants-in-aid from abroad? Perhaps they believe in the quasi-Keynesian tenet of monetary expansion as a cure-all for both under-consumption and under-investment.

Some responsible circles have recently begun to nurture the comfortable doctrine that even inflation does not constitute a real danger if the "linking" device is extended universally, i.e., if the inflation is linked to itself. Whatever the merits of this doctrine for our domestic economy, it will inevitably undermine the Israel currency, and result in devaluation and the obstruction of a genuine import of capital in the long run. For the time being, businessmen are less concerned with financial tight-rope acts than with prospects for windfall profits in spite of linking.

It is no good omen for the present Government that after half a year of power it has still found no time to clarify such vital issues, and—rightly or wrongly—there is a growing feeling that it is drifting in economic matters, without clear purpose or policy. The present political and social detente should be used for an earnest appraisal of the situation before the forces let loose during recent months become too strong to be handled.

Odds 3-1 on Jordan R. Accord: Johnston

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The odds are 3-1 that Israel and the Arab states would agree to joint development of the Jordan River within the next three or four years, Mr. Eric Johnston said yesterday.

President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East said in an interview, "There is no substitute as all who studied the plan from both sides will tell you." He added, "It is economics pure and simple. The water is there. It is not being satisfactorily utilised. The area desperately needs it. Everybody agrees this is the way to do it."

The U.S.-backed plan would bring about one million dunams of land into production.

One-Third of Capital is Slum, One-Sixth Marked for Demolition

A MASTER PLAN FOR JERUSALEM

By MACABEE KASKIN

WHAT will the New City of Jerusalem look like in another 100 years?

Will its streets be wide and spacious, shaded by trees, curving gently with the topography, capable of handling heavy traffic, or will they be narrow, crooked "romantic" lanes, barren of trees, congested at every crossroad?

Will the houses bordering these streets be set off the road in small gardens, or will they abutt the pavement, and each other, preventing any semblance of privacy?

Will neighbours in adjoining houses be able to shake hands through open windows, for their apartments will be separated only by the width of overflowing dustbins?

Will the houses be built of natural stone, which gives Jerusalem a timeless beauty, or will they be of plaster, ill at ease among stone houses, with their flaking walls, stained by rusty drainpipes?

Will sewage course merrily down the streets, serving as disease-breeding playgrounds for toddlers, or will it flow beneath wide pavements and skirt large parks and playgrounds?

No part of the New City is more than 100 years old; most of it is not 50 years old. Yet today, one third of Jerusalem is a slum, one-sixth must be drastically repaired or razed entirely and built anew.

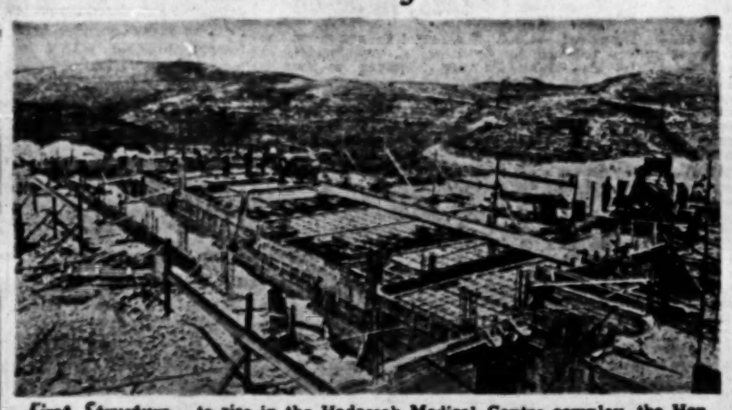
Sixfold Overcrowding

The Sha'arei Rahamim quarter, for example, is marked for demolition. An average of four persons live in each room, 149 to a dunam—six times the advisable maximum of 25. Kitchens are shared by two and three families, toilets — mainly outdoors — by scores of humans and thousands of flies. Garbage is thrown out of the windows, to be pecked at by chickens, or growled over by dogs.

In this slum, and in others, 25 to 30 buildings are expected to collapse with the next heavy rain, or slight earthquake, killing and injuring an estimated 2,500 persons. Another 500-600 buildings must be propped up and buttressed up anew every year to make them safe for human habitation. Of Jerusalem's 143,000 inhabitants, 16,000 live in buildings which *must* be razed; another 24,000 in buildings which *should* be razed.

Until steps were taken by the Town Planning Commissions last year, the entire area of Jerusalem was destined to be one large slum. The slum would not come into existence overnight: it would take another 50-100 years.

To encourage private contractors to build following the War of Independence, the Municipality's Local Town Planning Commission had agreed to wholesale "relaxations," not only in the 1944 District Outline Plan, but also to individual contractors. In many cases, licences were approved after the buildings had been completed.



First Structure to rise in the Hadassah Medical Centre complex, the Henrietta Seold School of Nursing, is going up in the vicinity of Ein Kerem. Photo by Dorahelm

These "temporary" relaxations — which have since been invalidated — would have permitted a city of 550,000 to rise on 10,000 dunams, or an average of 50 persons a dunam, twice the desirable number. There was no reason for this madness, for the city limits enclose 37,000 dunams.

No room was left for public buildings, schools, libraries, playgrounds, parks, etc., nor was any provision made for wide roads. If these 10,000 dunams had been fully exploited, the city would have become a slum in the near future.

But would Jerusalem ever reach such a population in the foreseeable future? And if so, would it not be better to extend the city limits to include more land, to absorb suburbs and to build others, than to concentrate the population so densely?

Population to Double

Estimates are that Jerusalem is expected to grow to 160,000 by 1960; to 192,000 by 1965; 219,000 by 1970; and 248,000 by 1975. The 1955 Development Plan drawn up by Mr. Moshe Shaviv, head of the Jerusalem District Town Planning Office, permits a potential population far above this — to house 345,000 in this area.

The present administration has expressed its general approval of this 1955 plan, although it will probably press for several minor changes. As it stands, the Plan makes the following allocations of land within the 37,000-dunam city limits: 8,500 dunams for existing residential areas; 500 dunams for commercial centres; 1,000 dunams for industry; 6,500 dunams for new housing projects in the western parts of the city; 3,500 dunams for public buildings such as Hakirya and the Hebrew University; and a 16,400-dunam area for public parks, playgrounds and agriculture, to be further divided into 7,200 dunams for agriculture which will gradually become parks as the city grows; 200 dunams for the cemetery, and 4,500 dunams for public areas, such as national parks, Mt. Herzl, Yad Vashem, Mt. Zion, and University Gardens.

The "quarter system," old-fashioned and quaint as it seems, is to be reinstituted in modern dress. All modern planning is based on neighbourhood units (or quarters) and Jerusalem's topography, consisting of hills, valleys and slopes, provides natural breaks in the continuous occupied places.

Deconcentration

Small industrial centres for light industry are to rise in each quarter and not to concentrate in one vulnerable industrial centre.

Jaffa Road the "Main Street" and main traffic artery passing through the city, will be widened and straightened wherever possible. Two large circles, one at Romema and the other at Nahlat Shiva quarter, are to be the hubs of traffic flowing to all parts of the city. Each circle is to become a small city centre.

To implement this plan, IL1m. is needed to compensate land owners for plots which must be expropriated. About half this sum will go for 120 dunams belonging to private land owners, while the rest is destined for 300-400 dunams, lying both on hill tops or in valleys, which is unsuitable for building and is consequently much cheaper.

Where will the IL1m. come from? Most of it should not come from local residents, Mr. Shaviv believes, but from the entire nation, for the development of Jerusalem as the capital is not a local project for Jerusalemites but one for all Israelis.

This is the last of three articles. The first two appeared on May 14 and 15.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Italian Impresario

FOR over 25 years, impresario Ada Finzi's concert agency in Milan has been known as a pivotal point of musical activity in Italy. It is within the four walls of her office that she has arranged tours for such musical celebrities as soloists Piatigorsky, Isaac Stern, Giaconda de Vito, Claudio Arrau, Clara Haskil, conductors Bernstein, Giulini, Klecki and Klemperer and launched on its world career the famous New Italian Quartet. Last year, she added a new feature to her work when she organized nine concerts in seven Italian towns for the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's European tour.

Her present 10-day visit to Israel is one of her rare absences from her desk and one of the few holidays she has managed to filch over the course of the years. "Lenny Bernstein and Stern told me so much about Israel," she says, "that when the Israel Orchestra's invitation arrived suggesting I join my friends the Giulinis, I could not resist it. I felt that Israel is one country I had to see *for* myself."

Mme. Finzi became an impresario more or less by accident. She was trained as a violinist by her uncle, Marco Segré, concert-master of the Scala, but after his death, she gave up playing. At that time a friend of hers was offered the post of secretary to a small concert agency, a post she was willing to turn over to Mme. Finzi, who wanted to remain in the musical world.

The war put a stop to her activities. As a Jewess, she had to seclude herself in a country place but immediately on the cessation of hostilities she took up concert management again and became busier than ever since there has been a tremendous increase in concert and opera performances over the past decade in Italy.

Mme Finzi believes that concert management particularly suits the feminine temperament and points to the fact that in her own country the top people in that profession are all women.

In her first few days in Israel Mme. Finzi managed to tour most of the country, to attend the Hebrew theatre, to listen to some I.P.O. concerts and, in her spare time, to advise Israel instrumentalists on possibilities of European engagements. *S.W.*

Readers' Letters

YOKNEAM PHONES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The telephone service to Yokneam, never very satisfactory before, has steadily deteriorated in the past five years. The population growth from 300 to 3,000 demanded a change not only in the quantity but also in the quality of the services necessary for the functioning of a community. All bodies concerned have taken steps to catch up with the development of the village. Only the telephone service has gone from bad to worse. There is no point in paying the thousands of pounds asked by the post office for an additional line to the automatic line exchange of Mishmar Haemek, because the difficulties will remain the same. It is no exaggeration to say that the bad functioning of the telephone service constitutes the most serious bottleneck in the development of the village.

Yours, etc.
FRITZ LEVINGER
Yokneam, March 28.

Post Office Replies

In the near future, the telephone exchange of Mishmar Haemek, to which Yokneam is connected, will be attached directly to the inter-city exchange at Haifa instead of Afula.

This should contribute to an improvement in the telephone services in the area.

Yours, etc.
Post Office Management
Jerusalem, May.

Not by Strength But by My Spirit

By DIMONA

SOMETHING unusual happened today. I met a tourist, a real one, who was neither a delegate to some Zionist organization, nor a foreign correspondent or technician, but who had come merely to relax, to enjoy the sunshine and have a pleasant vacation. A tall, slim girl, well-groomed and well behaved, she was so discreet that although I chatted with her all the way from Tel Aviv to Hanita, I did not find out about her job, her salary, her age, or even her name.

We were travelling in the same car, and when I heard her mention she had arrived two weeks ago, I could not forbear asking, "Weren't you afraid to come?"

She thawed out a little." The Gaza business broke out the day I left Paris. It had been so complicated to arrange the trip that I couldn't go through the bother of cancelling it. Besides, it was a shame to waste half my vacation deciding where else to go. After all, I thought, Israel is probably no worse than Algeria. One reads such horrible things in the newspaper, but people commute between Algiers and Paris as usual. Even if war broke out, I could probably find a quiet little corner where to enjoy the sunshine."

"But why not Italy, or Spain, or Greece?" I inquired.

"That's what all my friends kept asking me. Why Israel? I wanted to see something new, those other places are so tiresomely overdone. As yet, few non-Jewish tourists have visited Israel. I'll have something to talk about when I'm back in Paris."

After that, she hardly spoke, and conscientiously looked up in her "Guide Bleu" what road we were travelling on, and the various places the driver pointed out. Now and then she remarked that the sunshine felt lovely, and the fresh air so bracing after the Paris winter. She said she enjoyed the cheap orange juice, and that swimming in Ashkelon had been delightful.

The driver declaimed, as we are all prone to do in Israel, that this luscious green countryside had been a desert, and she politely replied, "Really? It looks very pretty now."

Swamps Breed Mosquitoes

He tried again near Hadera, explaining that this had been a swampy, malaria-infested area. She said this didn't surprise her in the least. Swamps always bred mosquitoes, and they did carry malaria. So he swallowed back his piece about the heroism of the first settlers, and one could see it upset him.

In Haifa, we stopped for an "Espresso." She had probably not sat in a café with a chauffeur before coming to Israel, but she manifested no surprise. Nor did she bat an eyelash when he remarked that he spoke Spanish because his mother was born in Turkey. I thought this statement needed some explanation, and she answered, quietly smiling, "In Israel, one hears many languages, and sees many oddities. When people say things of that kind, I tell myself they're certainly true, but that I can't possibly know about them, and I don't ask questions."

It was disconcerting. She was determined to enjoy her vacation peacefully, as in any other sunny land, without getting involved in the problems or incongruities of its inhabitants. So we also relaxed, and discussed the soaring prices of French vegetables.

When we passed by the Haifa refinery, she said that it had been difficult for her to visualise Israel apart from the holy places. She found its temperament and points to the fact that in her own country the top people in that profession are all women.

In her first few days in Israel Mme. Finzi managed to tour most of the country, to attend the Hebrew theatre, to listen to some I.P.O. concerts and, in her spare time, to advise Israel instrumentalists on possibilities of European engagements. *S.W.*

Why Don't THEY Disarm?

(Semi-official minutes of the secret meeting between U.S. and Soviet representatives, as reported by Ephraim Kishon.)

U.S. : Well?
USSR: All right.
U.S. : Naturally.
USSR: Collective leadership decreed: we must live in peace with each other, otherwise atomic war will destroy all of us.
U.S. : How right it was.
USSR: Then let's disarm.
U.S. : Let's.
(silence)
USSR: How many atom bombs have you got?
U.S. : How many have you?
USSR: I asked first.
U.S. : Two years ago we had a certain quantity.
USSR: And today?
U.S. : Twice as many.
USSR: In numbers?
U.S. : No, in stockpiles.
USSR: You'll have to dispose of them.
U.S. : All right.
(silence)
U.S. : How many have you got?
USSR: About as many as you.
U.S. : But I didn't tell you how many we have.
USSR: Nor did I.
U.S. : Are you ready to dispose of them?
USSR: Why not? If you are ready.
U.S. : So we are agreed.
USSR: Of course.
U.S. : Splendid.
USSR: Yes.
U.S. : But how are we going to set about this?
USSR: As customary. We'll sign an official pact pledging ourselves to dispose of our atomic bombs—and then we'll dispose of them. As simple as that.
U.S. : Of all of them?
USSR: Down to the last man-jack of them.
U.S. : When?
USSR: Whenever you like.
U.S. : Both of us at the same time?
USSR: Approximately. You'll send us a telegram saying: DISPOSED OF ALL OUR A-BOMBS — and then we'll dispose of ours.
U.S. : And if you don't dispose of them?
USSR: Are you trying to be funny?
(silence)
U.S. : All right, let's say you also dispose of them, but not of all.
USSR: But why not of all?
U.S. : I don't know. Let's say you don't find all of them.
USSR: How come?
U.S. : One could have rolled away.
USSR: That's out of the question. They are all numbered. We couldn't mislay even one.
U.S. : All the same, let's suppose one is left.
USSR: So what? The problem, we'll dispose of that one, too.
(silence)
U.S. : How shall we know that you have none left?
USSR: You'll get an official certificate signed by the Premier.
U.S. : That's not enough.
USSR: If you insist, the Party Secretary will sign it as well.
U.S. : That's not what I meant. What I meant is that perhaps... one remains...

and all the same you say that ... none...
USSR: Sorry, I don't get you.
U.S. : In other words you say that... none are left... but some are...
USSR: Where?
U.S. : How shall I know? Somewhere. Some are left.
(silence)
USSR: I'm just beginning to catch on. You are insinuating that we may eventually, so to speak, not dispose of all our...
U.S. : Personally, I don't doubt your word, dear colleague, but I have my instructions. You must understand me.
USSR: As you like. If you don't believe us, you may look for them.
U.S. : Where?
USSR: Everywhere.
U.S.: All over the country?
USSR: Naturally. You, or somebody else will receive a document entitling him to search the Soviet Union for A-bombs.
U.S.: May we look into drawers, too?
USSR: You are welcome to them.
U.S.: But perhaps you won't keep them in drawers at all?
USSR: Did I say anything about drawers?
(silence)
U.S.: And if I, let's presume, want to search the office cupboards?
USSR: We don't keep such things in them.
U.S.: But you could all the same hide them there.
USSR: All right, we'll let you search the offices, too. But don't mess up the place.
U.S.: I won't even touch the dossiers, I'll only stick in my hand.
USSR: It will get dusty.
U.S.: I'll wash it.
USSR: All right! Do as you please!
U.S.: Are you angry?
USSR: I'm not angry. But I'm telling you: we don't keep bombs in our office cupboards.
(silence)
U.S.: Please understand me: I have my instructions. You may also look for bombs in our place.
USSR: Everywhere?
U.S.: Everywhere.
USSR: Even at the President's?
U.S.: Why at the President's?
USSR: Why not?
U.S.: He's been ill.
USSR: That's no reason why we should not search his house.
U.S.: You'll make a lot of noise.
USSR.: We'll walk on tiptoe.
U.S.: Even then. You could drop something, or Heaven forbid fall off a ladder, or something.
USSR.: Somebody will hold it from below.
U.S.: Even then. The ladder could smash a window.
USSR: We'll pay for the damage.
U.S.: Who'll pay for the damage?
USSR: We shall.
U.S.: You? Why, you did not even pay your war debts.
USSR: This is different. Now we'll pay.
U.S.: Tell it to the Marines.
USSR: Look, if you don't trust us at all, let's drop the whole idea.
U.S.: Let's.

THIS WEEK...

Security It was probably the calmest and quietest week of the year. There were a few incidents on all three borders, but in relation to the preceding weeks they caused little alarm. Jordanians threw a bomb on the Wadi Ara road near Megddo injuring two Circassians, Syrians fired on settlers near Kibbutz Gonen wounding two, and Egyptian positions fired on a patrol along the Gaza Strip. Infiltrators stole equipment here and there... France announced she would sell 12 more Mystere IV planes to Israel and word had it that a trickle of arms would be forthcoming from the U.K.

Homecoming A royal welcome greeted Mr. Mordechai Oren, Mapam leader, home from four and a half years in a Czech prison. He was arrested on false espionage and other charges, and was forced to give evidence at the Rudolf Slansky trial in Prague.

Labour A wave of industrial strikes, mainly over the issue of retroactivity of new pay scales was prevented by a last-minute settlement. A one-day strike closed two newspapers — "Ha'aretz" and "Haboker."

Cabinet The Cabinet voted unanimously that hereafter all Coalition members would support the Government in non-confidence votes, and that any member unable to give such backing for reasons of conscience would resign before the vote.

Shavuot The harvest festival was celebrated by 1,400 newly-arrived immigrants, mainly from North Africa... The first harvest was reaped in the reclaimed Hula swamps and bumper grain crops were being cut in the Negev.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

OREN RELEASE

HERUT contends that the circumstances of Oren's arrest and trial are not the private concern of Mapam and Hashomer Hatzair but of the entire Jewish people and the whole world. The nation, the State of Israel and Zionism were all smeared in the person of Mordechai Oren and his release was not even accompanied by a retraction of the charges against him. Oren may forgive his jailors for what they have done to him but not for their aspersions against the Jewish people, and it is his duty not only to expose the lies but also to disclose the sadistic and inquisitorial means to which the exponents of freedom and justice in the "world of tomorrow" resorted in order to extort a confession. The Mapam attempts to fight for Oren's vindication are nothing more than a cover to keep him silent.

The mere fact, writes Hatzofe (World Mizrahi), that a Jew went through seven stages of hell and emerged safe and sound is reason enough for satisfaction. While not attempting to guess what Oren will divulge publicly, or whether his party will permit him to speak at all, the paper would like to know exactly what went on, not out of sheer curiosity, but in order to help heal men of the false faith they have in a regime wallowing in abysmal barbarism. That will be partial compensation for the physical and psychological torture to which Oren was subjected at Prague. Will he have the courage to speak out?

Omer (Histadrut) discusses Britain's "regret" over the Suez blockade and says that the protest has come a bit too late, for there was a time when London could have wielded a telling influence in the matter but was blinded by the mirage of Arab friendship. However, something can still be saved even at this late hour. A clear and unambiguous official denunciation by Britain, America and France of Egypt's continual breaches of the Armistice, and especially the Suez blockade, would be a significant beginning. But even this small beginning has not been made.

Davar (Histadrut) points out that vast improvements have been made at the Haifa Port over the past year and the way is open to dynamic activity. The one thing yet to be adjusted is the question of ship repairs, for the floating dock will not be able to function at full efficiency until the controversy over its emplacement is resolved.

Discussing the conclusion of the Hapoel sports celebrations, Al Hamishmar (Mapam) points out the importance of Hapoel for physical culture as well as for morale building and claims that it deserves more attention (read financial support) from the Government and local authorities.

Ha'aretz (non-party) calls attention to the announcement by a "highly-placed Government spokesman" that Mr. Stettner, removed from his post some five years ago for pointing out irregularities at the Customs Division, will not be reinstated. It is a gross injustice, the paper writes, for if anything, Stettner was trying to be loyal and honest and there is no reason why he should be penalized for it. What has been done has been done but surely partial amends could be made by reinstating him.

Haboker (General Zionist) recalls its revelation that millions of pounds of Jerusalem's municipal income are purely fictitious, that its payroll is padded and its waterworks have been sold out to Histadrut oligarchies. The very fact that Mr. Agron retorted in anger to Haboker's criticism instead of considering the matter in hand points to lack of concern for public opinion on his part.

Yediot Aharonot claims that it has been advocating for weeks that we contact the Arabs who are responsible for sabotage and murder directly and not through their Governments. We now learn that our advice has been accepted and that warning letters have been sent out in the name of the Israel Army warning Jordan's notables that infiltration and murder must stop. The "mailing list" should now be enlarged.

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LETTER FROM PARIS

NATO TURNS TO ECONOMICS

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

DECLARATIONS of war or peace or love are unfashionable these days. Without proper announcements, couples make love, nations make war and peace. So when the NATO Council decided at its recent session here to try out peace between the Western and Eastern halves of the world, it did so tacitly, even as the Big Four at their "summit meeting" in Geneva agreed, by implication only, not to wage a thermo-nuclear war.

The distinction between the negative resolve not to wage war and the positive aspiration to live in peace is a very real if subtle one—so subtle that it eluded the mind of, among others, Lord Ismay, NATO Secretary-General, who told a press conference on the eve of the Council session:

"The dangers of Soviet penetration in uncommitted countries in the Middle East and Asia are equally great whether the Communists sell arms to Egypt or out-sell the West in ordinary commercial transactions. It is much the same thing whether you deliver a tank or a banana."

For the strategist who sees the East-West struggle for supremacy in abstract terms, like a chess-player who is willing to sacrifice any of his pieces so long as he can declare checkmate in the end, the thing that matters is the area of retreat or advance. Whether tanks or bananas are employed to achieve results is relatively unimportant. For the common man, woman and child, however, who are the pawns in the game, it makes all the difference whether available resources are used up in armaments or devoted to social progress, whether there is the perpetual ugly threat of armed conflict or a happier never-ending duel for power by pacific means.

For instance, how much healthier a place the Middle East would be if the Soviet bloc sent to Egypt and Syria cuckoo clocks instead of jet bombers, and if Britain and the U.S. furnished Baghdad with baseball and cricket bats instead of heavy artillery.

During their two-day discussion of the current world situation, the Foreign Ministers of the 15 member States of NATO betrayed a certain degree of Ismayish confusion, but they finally came up with statesmanlike resolutions.

It was Mr. John Foster Dulles who struck an admirable compromise between the sceptics, on the one hand, who hold that there has been no change of heart, only a switch from a genuine scowl to a false smile in Moscow, and the optimists on the other hand who believe that a Second Russian Revolution —towards liberalism—is now under way.

The American Secretary of State, leaving the brink of the abyss where he has been wont to balance himself in the past—his performances there were no doubt designed as much to satisfy the more bellicose sections of public opinion at home as to scarify the Russians — moved this time onto good solid ground. He put up three suggestions which proved acceptable all round.

He proposed that the Western Powers should for the time being at least keep up their military guard as a precaution against unpleasant surprises; that they should carefully refrain from any provocative action liable to impede Soviet progress towards humanism; and that a committee of Three "Wise Men" be appointed to elaborate a 10-year plan of peaceful coexistence.

Sobered up by the knowledge that they are now quite capable of mutual destruction, both East and West seem to be anxious to interrupt the chain reaction of horrors set up in the past few decades by systematic, blind reciprocal hatreds and fears. The October Revolution begat the Western Allied interventions and blockade, which begat, in Russia, not only carnage and famine but also morbid suspicion and isolationism, which begat the Stalinist reign of terror, which begat Western tolerance towards German and Italian Fascism in the name of anti-Communism, which begat the Hitler-Stalin collusion, which begat the Second World War, which begat the cold war, which could so easily beget a Third World War writing finis to the relatively brief history of civilization.

Three Wise Men

The miracle that has lately happened is that Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin, for the Soviet Union, disdaining a stand on their dignity, have travelled around with a diplomatic bulldozer to break up the vicious circle, and the West has been swift to respond.

A truly epic task has fallen to the Three "Wise Men," the Foreign Ministers of Canada, Italy and Norway, who between now and the autumn must work out a project for the reconversion of NATO from a cold war instrument into a tool of peace. NATO's role, hitherto so simple, is to become much more difficult. Henceforth it must serve as a shield against Soviet expansionism, not so much in the martial sense, as in the field of economics and ideas.

If the West is to compete successfully in peaceful coexistence, it will have to stand not so much against Communist practices as for certain ideals of its own which appeal to the imagination and to the interests of the uncommitted, underdeveloped, underprivileged peoples.

A very curious situation has arisen where, as a result of machine-made abundance, class warfare between masters and wage-earners has slackened considerably both in the West, where so-called capitalism is becoming progressively socialistic, and in the East, where so-called socialism shows many features of State capitalism. Today the technically advanced countries of East and West alike are the "haves," and the backward lands of Asia, Africa and Latin America are the "have-nots." And because of East-West rivalry, the "haves" are at present engaged in a frantic scramble, not to exploit, but to assist and to win the sympathies of the "have-nots."

This state of affairs would seem to indicate a fine sense of human solidarity, of comprehension that the fabric of mankind is indivisible, that suffering and debility in any one area of the world may undermine social wellbeing everywhere. On closer examination, however, the rush of the "haves" to shower indiscriminate aid on the primitive "have-nots" can be seen to have disastrous possibilities. It may so exacerbate East-West relations as to endanger the peace, and it may demoralize the "have-not" lands.

By way of a specific example, aid properly administered to Cairo may transform Col. Nasser into a champion of the rights of the Egyptian *fellaheen* to eat a square meal, to enjoy decent health, housing, education. But aid, improperly given, may build the same Col. Nasser's regime up into a cancerous Islamic-fascist growth infecting the whole Arabic world from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf.

The idea put forward by M. Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, for the creation of a supreme agency of assistance to underdeveloped countries, which would operate within the framework of the United Nations and in which East and West would cooperate rather than scratch each other's eyes out, was coolly received by the NATO Ministers. But the Three "Wise Men" will indeed be wise if they give their earnest consideration to the Pineau plan.

Unforgettable End

It remains to be seen whether anything will come of the seeds of peace which were sown at this spring session of the NATO Council. The meeting, which may turn out to be historic, was certainly a memorable occasion for those who were present. The tail end of it was unforgettable.

It was a hot, hazy, sultry Saturday evening when to stay up and out was easier than to go to bed and fall asleep. When the delegates reassembled at the Palais de Chaillot after dinner, the high terrace above the Seine, and the majestic flights of stone stairs and the gardens running down to the river, were silently alive with amorous couples and with lonely prowlers, under the gaze of a host of gilded statues, gigantic nude male musicians and diminutive nude female dancers, which embellish two modernistic cube-shaped buildings: on the one side, a theatre, and on the other — a museum exhibiting skeletons and other relics of man from his early beastly beginnings down to the present day.

The Foreign Ministers, in not-so-secret session, were known to be having trouble with the dehydration of their final communique, which had to be made as dry as dust, of course. The hours passed. The surrounding gardens and upper terrace emptied. Only the inner courtyard of NATO, decorated with long-since waterless fountains and with gilt statues of animals dominated by a magnificent bull's head, remained crowded with journalists.

When they got tired of the cheap whisky at the bar, tired of looking for the umpteenth time at the noticeboard with its Hans Andersen—from Iceland—on the list of delegates, with its photograph of the 15 Foreign Ministers assembled at a macabre coffin-shaped table, the newspapermen emerged into the yard. They stood interviewing each other, or accosted for crumbs of information anyone who came out of the conference room. Limousines flying the flags of 15 nations drove in and out. There was that timeless, spaceless atmosphere of an international airport at night.

In the panoramic Paris skyline the illumination faded, the blaze vanished from the first-floor restaurant of the Eiffel Tower just across the river, the dome of the Invalides disappeared from sight as the flood lighting was switched off; only small twinkling lights remained in the houses, indistinguishable from stars.

Suddenly, in the small hours, the artificial sunlight over the exit from the conference hall went on. The Foreign Ministers poured out. Cameras clicked. Not a word would Mr. Dulles say to the news-hounds other than that the meeting had gone "very well, very good!" M. Pineau, hemmed in from all sides, said in answer to a question from your correspondent: "The cold war is over. We discussed it as a point of reference, but concerned ourselves for the future with the problems of peaceful coexistence."

The press conference that followed was hilarious. "Why don't the Three 'Wise Men' come and talk to us?" demanded the newspapermen. "Because they are too wise," riposted the NATO spokesman, Mr. Geoffrey Parsons. There was banter, and there was even laughter over serious business. Thus, for some reason, a great chuckle went up when someone asked: "Do the 'Wise Men' have definite terms of reference?" and Mr. Parsons said: "No, not very definite!"

It was all very gay, the more so as no one could quite tell what the joke was about; but the feeling was that something very amusing had happened. It may be an omen—whether good or bad, time will reveal.

An Artillery Man's Life Is Not An Easy One

By BA'ANAN LURIE

THE commander of one of the field batteries whose guns are pointed to protect our frontiers is husky and good-natured, and always wears a scarf made of camouflage netting tied round his neck in an inimitable manner.

He told me about the artillery man's life; tough and uneventful — digging in and digging in again, crouching around in rain and storm, heat and wind, in foxholes in the middle of nowhere. But I think that what impressed me most was an anecdote he told about himself. It happened the last time he was home — a very rare event.

"Well," said the commander, "you see, I'd no sooner got home than my little son jumps up and pulls me back out into the street without saying a word. He makes for our neighbour's house calls their son to the window and yells out to him triumphantly, "Now ya see I got a Dad too!"

Conspiracy

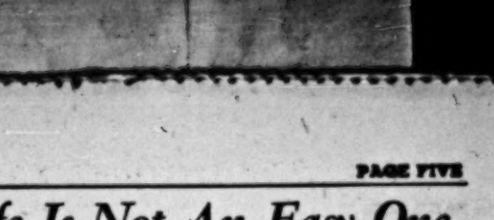
Second Lieutenant Moshe, born in Bulgaria, is one of the battery officers. He wants to get back into civilian life and go to the medical school in Jerusalem when his two-and-a-half years are up. "The aim of those boys is terrific," he says about his men, "it makes you feel good to realise that you can trust them to the limit." The trouble is the boys praised him as highly as he praised them, and I began to suspect that there was a conspiracy of some sort between them.

The Sector Commander

Nathan is in command of the sector. He is 32, from Brazil, and very good-looking indeed. Every once in a while he drops in on his gizrim — a word you will not find in the Hebrew dictionary, whose origin is clouded in mystery and designates artillery men. "Any problems?" he asks. If there are, he looks surprised and says "You think you've got problems? You should see what my infantrymen are going through. Ach!" Later, one of the gizrim took me aside and confided that whenever the infantry has any complaints Nathan comes out with "You think you've got problems? You should hear what my artillerymen are going through."

Self-Service

One thing is clear, and that is that the soldiers of the Israel Defence Army know how to look out for themselves. Here is one gun crew belonging to Yehoshua's company taking full advantage of a sizzling hot cannon muzzle.



Finest Regiment of 'em All

Eliezer has a round face, and his helmet makes it look even rounder. "This is the finest artillery regiment in the Middle East," he affirms. "Ooh," I asked curiously, "and who's in command of this fine outfit?" "I am," came back the modest reply, accompanied by a bashful smile.

Just A Boy With A Periscope

No, these aren't the horns of a giant garden snail. It's just a plain artillery officer, of the garden variety, the kind who carries around a Shekem coupon book and a reduction chit for the Town Major's on his fortnightly leave. He's watching the enemy lines through his periscope, and that thing in the back is the radio antenna of the operator who relays his observations to the battery.

By arrangement with "Ramahaneh"

Peasant Troubles in China

By O. M. GREEN

LONDON (OFNS). — SERIOUS troubles among Chinese peasants have been caused by the tremendous pace at which the formation of co-operative groups has been driven since Mao Tse-tung's edict last July. From only 15 per cent of all peasant households then, Liao Lu-yen, Minister of Agriculture, recently announced that they had been increased to 90 per cent by March 31.

Foremost trouble is the decrease in draught animals, which in the absence of mechanical ploughs, are the basis of all farming. In some districts, half the buffaloes and oxen are said to have disappeared.

Owing to the poor price paid by the co-operatives, peasants have been selling their beasts, particularly those too young to be worked, to the butchers. The State is almost overwhelmed with the numbers of hides offered to it for sale. In December, Mr. Chou En-lai, head of the State Council, sent out circular orders that this selling must be stopped. But the "Ta King Pao" recently showed that it still continues. Hopes of increased agricultural production and expansion of producer co-operatives, this paper says, are seriously threatened.

Another aspect of the same trouble is that, when beasts are taken over by a co-operative, many perish from neglect through being left out of doors all night, or from sheer lack of food, since it seems to be nobody's business to look after them.

As usual, the country cadres are blamed for mismanagement and ignorant "commandism." But the "People's Daily" puts its finger on one basic spot — "the peasant thinks only of getting as much as possible out of the co-operative and whether its interest increases or decreases is not his business."

Another evil, exposed by a long joint directive of the State Council and Central Executive Committee on April 3, is the reckless waste of money by managers of co-operatives. They merge villages together by building unnecessary houses, we read, squander money on recreational facilities, sports grounds, roads and nurseries with toys for children, and make no attempt to economize to meet productive expenses. Since January 1, Government loans to the co-operatives have totalled 9bn. Even in Shansi and Shensi, usually held up as model provinces, bank officials are being sent out to ascertain how this money is being spent.

Production of food and economy, the directive says, are the first duty to which everything else is secondary. Social amenities must wait till these are realised. The significant phrase "the people are becoming discouraged" appears three or four times in the directive.

Egypt: No Lethargy But Plenty of Confusion

By HAL LEHRMAN

ONE of the Egyptian junta's major exhibits for foreign approval is a giant steel mill now coming off the blueprints near Helwan below Cairo. By mid-1957, according to official claims, this plant will be producing 220,000 tons annually, which would replace two-thirds of the steel now imported. But nowhere is it admitted that this domestic steel will cost Egypt *three* times as much as foreign steel delivered c.i.f. at Alexandria.

Farouk can claim the dubious credit for the idea of putting Egypt into the steel business. Back in 1937, it was decided that, since iron ore existed at Aswan in the deep south, there might as well be a steel mill there, too. Designs for an Aswan plant piled up—until, after several years, it occurred to the planners that fuel would be needed to stoke the furnaces. Egypt had no fuel, and Aswan was an expensively remote point to which to bring fuel. Accordingly, the site was moved much farther north to Helwan. Iron ore from Aswan, and coke imported from abroad, would be delivered to Helwan by Nile barge.

Machinery Rusts

Building was delayed for a few years more while still a third site was debated: Kosseir, with important deposits of iron and an advantageous location on the Red Sea, permitting a large reduction of freight charges (which make up five-eighths of the cost of coke to Egypt). Meanwhile, German-delivered machinery had been rusting idle in the sands for a decade.

The junta celebrated its arrival in power by resolutely reverting to Helwan. One more year was lost while argument raged over the desirability of bringing the ore in by rail instead of barge. The rail advocates won. On three separate occasions, construction was suspended because of protests that the location at Helwan was suicidal from a military point of view: the plant is directly between two large, gleaming white cement pits which make it a dead giveaway to bombers even on the darkest night.

There is no guarantee that the mill—construction costs of which have been inexorably inflating—will really be completed this time. But if it is, it will operate with ore mined in uneconomically thin layers at an expensive depth extravagantly far away from the place where it is to be processed, and with coke hauled from abroad at crippling freight rates.

WHAT about the dynamism which makes the junta so impressive? Vigour is obviously a good thing, but not necessarily admirable if it is mis-applied. (Turkey also is reputed to have an "energetic" government—and is nearly bankrupt today because of it). It would seem fair to compare the junta's performance with its cost and its claims. How well is the vigour organized? How much waste is there, and how much production?

To attack illiteracy, disease and general backwardness, the regime has launched a "combined-service unit" programme which is to erect a school, clinic, workshop and community hall under one roof in each of 800 villages. But the few units constructed to date are extravagantly lavish. They tower in massive stone over the peasants' wretched mud huts. Villas for the attendant doctor, farm expert, social worker and teacher are absurdly elegant. It is estimated that three-fourths of the limited funds thus squandered might better have been employed in the training of personnel, of which Egypt has a chronic and desperate shortage.

Like many other countries with a narrow agricultural economy, the New Egypt sees a panacea in industrialization. But planning for it tends to be resolutely irrational. An imposing hydro-electric plant at the Low Aswan Dam, one of the major achievements of this planning, is already taking on the features of a white elephant. To begin with, over $2m. were lost when construction was begun at one site and then abandoned. Now the machinery has been installed—but will have to be idle for at least five years.

Some 1,300 kilometres of transmission lines must be strung northward from Aswan before the power will be in reach of possible users. It will then be theoretically available to citizens in population centres now without electricity (or income to pay for it) and to industrial clients. But, apart from a new fertilizer plant at Helwan, the industry which the new power supply must gain as its market in order to be economically justifiable does not exist—and neither does the capital with which to commence creating this industry.

Finger in the Pie

The regime paralyses prospective foreign investors, so badly needed, by a contrary policy of red-hot nationalism and finger-in-the-pie economic controls. Business establishments are being compelled to discharge most non-Moslem local employees because they lack Egyptian nationality (although many have lived in Egypt for generations, even centuries, and have been denied citizenship despite repeated and prayerful petition). Because the ranks of "true" Egyptian elite workers and professionals are dismally sparse, employers must fill vacancies with second and third-raters.

Further, the government has power to sequestrate or confiscate properties without appeal. It issues decrees which, for instance, oblige companies to retire directors at the age of 60, insist that their replacements have regime approval, and make the presence of a State agent mandatory at board meetings!

No Investors

Such interference brilliantly negates the effectiveness of praiseworthy measures like a 1954 law to encourage private foreign investment through generous tax exemptions, profit repatriation and other inducements. Practically nobody is risking a piastre in new industrial enterprise, not even the dispossessed landowners.

The universal mistrust of government economic policy has been accentuated by the regime's bad guessing on world cotton prices. Official miscalculation raised hob with Egypt's trade balance last year and seriously reduced her foreign credits for internal development.

It seems correct to say that, when examined carefully, the junta's energy shows itself to be generating a considerable amount of confusion. Plan gets piled on plan, with little thought for cost or co-ordination. Projects are created and rushed into the first stages of execution, then too often dropped, replaced or duplicated. Planners rarely ask themselves where the money is going to come from.

True, part of this chaos is due to Egypt's endemic scarcity of administrators and technicians. Another part, according to "Old Egypt Hands," arises from the traditional indiscipline of Egyptian mind and temperament, obviously not invented by Nasser. But infusing the general pattern of maladministration are the junta's special contributions: the arrogance of the military mind, the cult of youth, the glorification of dynamism for the sake only of being dynamic.

IN his zeal for experiment, the regime has acted as if previous experience were a badge of contempt. It has increased the know-how shortage by snubbing experienced men and giving their posts to youngsters on the make. The important thing is action, in no matter what direction and never mind the absence of long-range thinking. "They don't study a problem—they just shoot at it!" this writer was told by a foreign expert who wants the regime to succeed. "The economic incoherence," said another, "is frightening."

Smart officials do business at 9 a.m. — presumably a proof of vigour. They have a gallant indifference to precision. Confronted by a simple arithmetical mistake in adding up a budget estimate, one department chief airily ruled that, the figures having already been endorsed by his Minister, they should be sent uncorrected to the publisher — "we'll call it a printer's error."

Everybody is so vigorous that he gets promoted out of a job before he has learned it. The more plans, the more promotions. As a consequence, the Nasser reforms, with honourable but rare exceptions, constitute a jungle of half-baked schemes, in a maze of disconnected agencies and ministries, supported by commitments far beyond capacity to pay.

Some of this, possibly, may be scrapped after conclusion of the impending agreement on Western financial aid to the High Aswan. In fact, Dam negotiations were particularly sticky because the World Bank had gravely scrutinized Egypt's welter of economic programmes and policies and proposed certain rectifications and controls against which dictatorial and nationalist vanities had bridled. Not unreasonably, the Bank would like to get its $300m. back some day. Nasser may have sufficient funds for the $900m. local share of the project, but only if many other schemes for which he has already been applauded by uncritical onlookers—good or bad, on paper or half-implemented — are abandoned.

Aswan Dam

Significantly, the Aswan project itself exposes characteristic foibles of the junta. Proclaimed immediately after Farouk's ouster, the Dam became the fashionable subject of numerous home-grown plans—all of them lately junked in favour of a contract to a British engineering firm. The regime has habitually asserted that the Dam's storage of unused Nile waters would reclaim 8m. dunams; when pressed, Egyptian officials have admitted that maybe only two-thirds would actually be new soil—the other 2.8m. dunams would simply be made more fertile. Now, however, officials are commencing exuberantly to jumble both sets of figures and come up with 10.8m. dunams!

For a long time, Cairo disdained to consult Khartoum, although the Dam as planned would involve the Sudan's vital interest in the Nile and even create a vast lake flooding more than 250 kilometres of Sudanese territory, in addition to obliterating the Sudanese town of Wadi Halfa.

The junta has hailed the project as the cure-all for Egypt's electrification, industrialization and land-hunger problems. Yet there are no visible funds—or even rational plans—for the factories and other massive economic developments which the Dam's hydro-electric facilities are presumably to power. (These facilities are over and above those already noted at the Low Aswan). Nor is there the smallest reason to believe that, even with the High Dam completed in 18 years and irrigating one-third more land than Egypt cultivates today, it will make any difference. The added acreage will barely keep pace with the added population, which swells at an annual rate above three per cent.

The one positive thing to be said is that, without the new acreage, the future would be even bleaker. This is an important fact. But the junta's claims to anything more are a deliberate deception. The overall misery of Egypt's land poverty will not be reduced by one square foot.

(This is the second of three articles. The first appeared on May 13.)

HEARD ABROAD

The freedom of the Press has always been compatible with the independence of judges.
— M. Mendes-France

It is now widely judged that the Soviet Union is not to be feared.
— Mr. John Foster Dulles

The human machine is the only one that does not function best when well oiled.
— Lord Bruce, of Melbourne

I am insured. The one fact I am certain of is that I shall die, and I try to meet the certainty as reasonably as I can.
— The Archbishop of Canterbury

Italy's Film Studios Languish

By WILLIAM DEMBY

ROME (NANA).— ITALY'S once lively movie industry is floundering badly.

In the atmosphere of fear and panic that has fallen over the film world since the Minerva distributing and producing firm — one of the oldest and most reliable in the business — announced that it had gone bankrupt, informed officials are saying that the movie industry has little chance of recovering the vitality it was showing in 1954 when a record 220 films were turned out.

In spite of any number of emergency industry-wide meetings to discuss the situation, there has been little agreement as to just what is the cause of the crisis.

Many directors and writers are blaming government censorship — direct and indirect — which has shown increasing reluctance to place the stamp of approval on films which "place the nation in a bad light."

Producers blame banks and distributors who are unwilling to finance a film venture unless at least one name star is in the cast to ensure financial box-office success. This creates a star system way out of proportion to financial realities by which Italian actresses like Sophia Loren and Gina Lollobrigida have become the highest paid in the world.

Statistics show four out of five producers end up in the red in their first film venture and subsequently manage to keep their heads above water only by an endless chain of financial acrobatics.

Loan sharks are the only ones benefiting from the current crisis. One producer who needed $60,000 to finish his film recently had to pay back $100,000 on the loan 20 days later.

This lack of financial stability within the industry has virtually brought a halt to film-making at Cinecitta as banks and other sources of credit are unwilling to loan out money until the new law guaranteeing government subsidies is approved.

Only 14 films are currently in progress, compared with three times as many in April, 1954.

In the meantime, film critics all over the world, unaware of the gravity of the crisis here, are eagerly awaiting the coming of Italy's entries in the Cannes Film Festival all three of which are in the best post-war tradition of Italian "Neo-realism."

They are: Pietro Germi's "The Railroad Man," a moving tale of a railroad engineer's attempt to rehabilitate himself after a train wreck; Vittorio de Sica's "The Roof," the story of a young couple's longing to build a shanty in which to set up housekeeping; and novice director Mauro Bolognini's "Young Lovers," a tender love story set in Rome's Trastevere workers quarter.

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: MAY 20 — MAY 26, 1956

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. May 20	0900	L. A. I.	Athens, Rome
	1015	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1115	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1600	EL AL	Istanbul
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. May 21	0040	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1800	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
TUE. May 22	0100	EL AL	Rome
	0610	S. A. S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen,
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris,
	2200	K. L. M.	Munich, Amsterdam,
WED. May 23	0230	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	1000	L. A. I.	Rome,
	1015	CYPRAIR	Nicosia
	1045	T. W. A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1230	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2150	EL AL	Port-Lamy, Brazzaville, Johannesburg
THU. May 24	0240	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	1145	K. L. M.	Rome, Amsterdam,
	1600	EL AL	Istanbul
	2015	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
FRI. May 25	0730	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	1015	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	1135	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

MON. May 28	1000	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

May 28, s.s. GRIMANI — Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV: 38 Reh. Ahad Ha'am Tel.: 63385/7 & 66736-7
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HAIFA: 28 Ha'atzmaut Road. 66621/2
RAMAT GAN: 30 Rehov Bialik 72205

PROGRESS Report

Messages broadcast by this new transmitter can be received by home or car radio.

SUN-POWERED TRANSMITTER

Tiny G-E Transistors Help Make Midget Unit Possible

General Electric built this experimental radio transmitter, as small as a pack of cigarettes, to stimulate interest in transistors. Instead of batteries, it is powered by miniature solar converters which convert light rays into small amounts of electrical energy. The transmitter can run on this weak current because it uses transistors, which operate on less current than the conventional vacuum tube.

Although this transmitter is not for sale, the transistors which made it possible are used in G.E.'s newest electronic products, including our first transistorized portable radio now being manufactured. Transistors are only one of the many products being developed by General Electric's research, and engineering skill.

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French Build Unsinkable Lifeboat

By MARGARET KROHN

PARIS, (N.A.N.A.). — FRENCH government maritime experts are planning to build an "unsinkable" lifeboat which the inventor claims would have averted most of the great sea tragedies of the past 100 years.

A French engineer, Jean Badovicis, dreamed up the lifeboat, which not only is unsinkable but rights itself when overturned. In addition, the lifeboat has room enough for the passengers and crew of a 10,000-ton steamer.

The lifeboat is boarded from the stern of the mother ship, eliminating the need to lower a score of lifeboats from davits. It resembles an outsize tug, has two decks and a captain's bridge. The boat is watertight from hull to bridge. Even a puncture wouldn't cause it to sink: the hull is lined with air tanks.

The duck-like craft has a self-righting keel of radical design. A parallel section extends from one side of the craft to the other and a vertical section in the centre reaches from the hull to the deck. The parallel section of the T-shaped keel extends halfway from the hull to the waterline, and the vertical centre section a third of the width of the craft.

Badovicis claims the standard ship's lifeboat is a fraud. Few sinking ships, he says, ever manage to launch all their lifeboats. Davit lines get fouled; panicky passengers overturn the craft before they hit water; ships sink before all the boats can be launched.

The Frenchman claims that there is only one spot on a ship for a life saving craft — right on the mother ship herself where passengers can board without hazard. His lifeboat is mounted on the mother ship's stern in a gyroscopic cradle. No matter how great the ship's pitch or list the lifeboat remains in an upright position. It sits on a launching track leading through the stern into the sea.

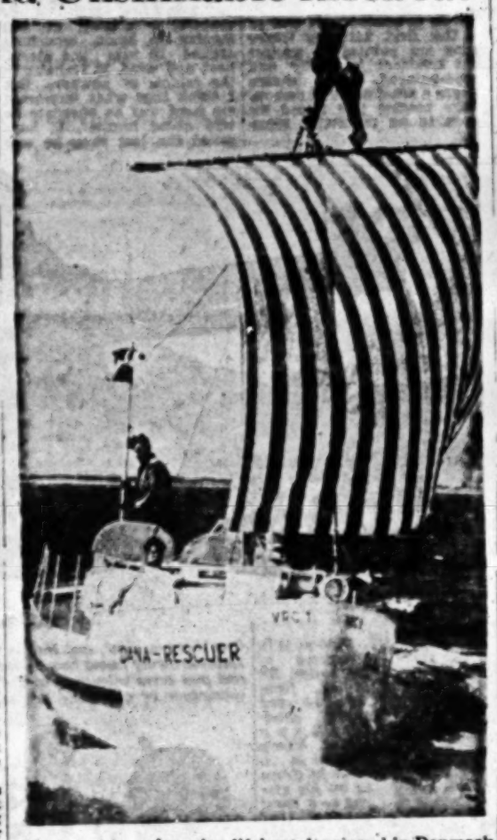
From strategic spots in the mother ship's interior heat-insulated corridors lead to the lifeboat-launching platform. The tubelike corridors force passengers to proceed single file.

Entry to the lifeboat itself is through gates taking only one passenger at a time. Thus, traffic to the lifeboat is so dispersed and channelled that it is impossible for panicked passengers to storm the craft. Once aboard, the captain presses a button, releasing the lifeboat which slides down the launching ramp into the water. If the mother ship goes down stern-first before the lifeboat can be launched it automatically floats free. A bow-first sinking propels the lifecraft free.

Badovicis anticipates that in most sinkings his lifeboat will hit the water with a corkscrew motion carrying it underwater. But the self-righting keel plus the air-tight skin and air tanks will land the passengers back on the surface safe and dry.

The novel lifeboat has engines and a radio. Once clear of his sinking ship, the skipper simply cruises toward the nearest vessel in the area.

Badovicis, noting that literally nothing has been done between the sinking of the Titanic in 1912 and the break-up of the liner, Champollion, off the Lebanese coast in 1952 towards developing a lifeboat that merited the name, pointed out that his craft could be installed on all ships at moderate cost, the principal cost being modifying the ship's stern to resemble that of a military landing craft.



Unsinkable submarine lifeboat developed in Denmark represents progress over the French lifeboat. The craft illustrated here does not even have to be launched. In case of need the crew go aboard, close the manhole on top of the boat, and remain inside as their ship sinks. When this happens, Mr. Soerenson, the inventor, claims the lifeboat will float off. The hollow mast can be used partly as a radio aerial and partly as an air inlet to the inside of the boat. The periscope has been replaced by a dome-shaped case so that the steersman can see in all directions. Express Photo

The Bus Of The Future

By HAIM BEN-ZVI

BIGGEST attraction at this year's Geneva Automobile Show was the Golden Dolphin, a fishlike bus exhibited by Viberti, an Italian firm.

Its exterior is unlike anything one associates at present with a bus. A gaping opening in its rounded front, resembling a whale's mouth, takes up air for the gas turbine that constitutes the power unit and is located "amidships," under the floor, for perfect balance.

The super-streamlined body, sporting a tailfin, is of plastic, with its upper part consisting of a huge Plexiglas window. The interior is lavishly equipped and air-conditioned for the comfort of the 18 passengers, and both front and rear wheels are independently suspended.

K-F Stations

THE Kaiser-Frazer works are in the process of setting up a country-wide system of service stations where K-F-assembled vehicles can be brought in for maintenance, repairs, and free checks and service at 1,000 and 2,000 miles.

Fourteen such stations are already operating between Tiberias and Beersheba, and more are to be opened. Only one, at Tel Aviv, is owned by Kaiser-Frazer. In the course of time, these stations are expected to become sales representatives as well. A number of them already exhibit two- and three-wheeled Vespa scooters assembled at the K-F plant in Haifa.

Art Shows in Three Cities

THE exhibition at the Artists' Pavilion (Rehov Alharisi, Tel Aviv) of recent works by Shlomo Van-Den-Berg of Jerusalem is his first one-man show in Tel Aviv and proves him to be an interesting and stimulating artist.

His work is bold and vigorous and obviously the result of much thought and deliberate planning. He is cubist-influenced, having the tendency to segment his paintings into squares and triangles and, more often than not, he uses a heavy, black contour line to stress the pattern. Occasionally there is a rigidity and over-emphasis in his work — such as in the several still lives with fruit — which gives these paintings a somewhat mechanical, poster-like quality

Against the Light

Van-Den-Berg is interested in the effects obtained by painting against the light and has been particularly successful in this direction in two works: Rural landscape, a scene with figures against the background of neon-lighting and the interior of a studio with figure.

His latest works, executed in the past few months, show a development away from natural forms towards a concentration on pattern of which "Ploughing" (oil on cardboard) is an excellent example, with the circular sweep of the plough in tense relation to the horizontal, static lines of fields and sky.

Van-Den-Berg also shows five large, black-and-white studies, drawn with the brush. These are especially worth notice. The design is finely brought out, they have much rhythmic feeling and so varied is the gradation of blacks and whites that, with simple means, they make a very rich effect.

Esther Peretz

THE Mikra Studio is showing a number of drawings by Esther Peretz, who was recently awarded a Dizengoff Prize for an oil painting shown at the Annual Collective of Israel Artists. She is a fine draughtsman with an easy, flowing line and a sort of natural grace. At the same time, her figure studies have real solidity. There is, for example, an excellent depiction of a woman lacing up her shoes in which one can feel the weight of the body and movement of the action. This time she also includes a number of impressionist-like landscapes, very attractive with their effect of misty sunlight on trees and meadows. *S.W.*

EFRAYIM Roytenberg, currently exhibiting at the Nora Studio on Rehov Maimon in Jerusalem, clearly has a gift for creating well-organized vertical patterns, expressed in a tempered, subdued colour scale. All his semi-abstract compositions are built in clearly defined shapes. They are interesting. Some, as the "White Flowers," are even lovely. The "Checkered Cloth" and the "Studio" are successful in the strict logic of their pictorial arrangement.

Composition Crowded

A kind of "horror vacui" seems to tempt Roytenberg to overstuff his canvases. To my mind, "Pink Chair" and "Still Life" (under the window) where there are some beautifully painted empty spaces to rest the eye, are the strongest works on show.

David Malkin also exhibiting at the "Nora Studio," still adheres in his "Visions" to the extreme elongation of the human head, that is typical of his work before he went abroad. A number of portraits in terracotta feature skulls of a more normal shape and are very competently executed. The best sculpture exhibited is an impressionistic terracotta figurine "Laughing Man," extremely alive.

Intellectual Photos

BETTINA Oppenheimer is exhibiting her photographs at the Tzavta Club at 38 King George Ave. She is a highly competent photographer, but she does not deign to treat the landscape of Israel, and Raphael's famous saying "One paints best, if one thinks least" could be sound advice for her, too.

There is nothing original about Bettina Oppenheimer's free compositions, meant to illustrate Blake, Kafka and Rilke. Her series of "Hands" and "The Teacher," on the other hand, are impressive and successful in their characterization. Of her "Roman Impressions," I believe "Market Place" to be the best. The most successful photo in her collection is a truly beautiful portrait, "Old Age."

Th. F.M.

Elah Nahariya Tradition

ELAH, the Dutch painter, has opened her fourth annual exhibition in the Farmers Co-operative Hall, Nahariya. She is well on the way to becoming an artistic tradition in this small town, which is the home of a number of artists.

Each year has shown some development in the work of this versatile painter. She is doing more watercolours now; there are 106 in this show as well as 30 oils, most of them new. She is also perfecting a technique for small oils, some no bigger than 15 by 20 cms, designed to give a spacious perspective to a small room and suitable for modest incomes. Prices are from IL25.

Sold for School

This year, there are not many portraits. "The Yemenites" which was intended for this show, was snapped up at a private view by Mr. Zalman Aran, Minister of Culture and Education, for the Histadrut School in North Tel Aviv. The remaining one "The Worker," drew considerable favourable comment for its realistic look of striving.

Texture Felt

Very popular was "Closed Hibiscus," sold at the opening. It could have been sold many times over. The texture of the flowers is apparent, and they seem to tremble on the verge of opening. "Tea Roses" (No. 13) is another exquisite piece and "Sunbeam" (No. 26) shows the artist at her best, bringing out a glow from the centre of the blooms themselves. In "Land of Plenty" (No. 1) she has for the first time tried very successfully to combine a lone figure with a landscape.

Of particular interest to local residents are "Lover's Lane" and "Nahariya," both of which are delightful and evoked much admiration.

H.B.H.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A PROBLEM

	S. A 10 H. Q 10 8 5 D. 9 7 6 C. K 8 7 4	
S. J 9 6 H. K 9 7 4 D. J 10 C. A Q 6 5	N W E S	S. Q 8 7 4 H. J 6 3 2 D. 8 5 4 3 2 C. —
	S. K 5 3 2 H. A D. A K Q C. J 10 9 3 2	

West plays the ace of clubs and continues with the five-spot, and South makes five clubs against every defence.

A free three-month subscription of *The Jerusalem Post* is offered for the first correct solution opened on Sunday, May 27. Correspondence should be forwarded, please, to the Tel Aviv office of *The Post*.

The full solution will be published on Friday, June 1.

SUN PURIFIES WATER IN ARID AREAS

The first commercial solar still is being used at Mildura in Victoria, Australia, for removing minerals from water. The device consists of a glass structure set over a shallow trough of black plastic material. Water to be treated is siphoned into the trough where it is evaporated by the sun shining on the glass canopy.

When sufficient vapour collects, the water condenses, runs into channels surrounding the tray and thence into pipes leading away to storage tanks. The still will operate in ordinary daylight, though best results are obtained in bright sunlight.

Although now in the experimental stage, it is expected that the solar still will provide an inexpensive method of purifying water from artificial wells for household and agricultural uses in low rainfall areas.

(UNESCO)

Canaan Not Homeland of Olive After All

BOGOTA.— FINDING of "jungles of olives" in a Colombian cactus desert — the Guajira Peninsula, northernmost point in South America — has been reported by a plant explorer, Dr. Robert M. Hoffman of the University of California.

The olive tree was thought to be a native of the Middle East and is now grown chiefly in the Mediterranean area.

An off-hand explanation of Colombia's olive jungles, Dr. Hoffman says, is that a few trees were brought to South America by some Spanish colonist several hundred years ago and escaped from cultivation. But growth habits of this tree makes this quite improbable. It spreads very slowly and requires much care when introduced into a new environment.

At the best, Dr. Hoffman says, one might expect a few of the Spanish trees to have survived and spread sparsely about 15 kilometres from the place they were planted in a couple of centuries. They would not have become rather dense jungles extending, although scattered, over an area of about 250 kilometres in a rather unsuitable environment.

Dr. Hoffman has distinguished roughly two species and finds evidence that they have spread westward across the border of Venezuela.

(Copyright)

Eight Aims for New Satellite

By THOMAS R. HENRY

Science Editor, North American Newspaper Alliance.

THE ten-kilo artificial moon to be launched in America sometime next year will have at least eight distinct scientific objectives.

Other objectives, say Dr. Joseph Kaplan, Chairman, and Dr. Hugh Odishaw, Executive Secretary of the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, may be included in the programme before the satellite is launched.

On the present target list are these fields of scientific knowledge:

- Density of the outer atmosphere can be determined by observing perturbations in the orbit of the satellite due to atmospheric resistance.
- Synchronized observations from different points on the earth's surface will permit much more accurate measurement of distances between continents.
- More accurate data on the shape of the earth can be obtained by measurements of the orbit.
- It is possible that an observable perturbation in the orbit will be caused by non-uniform distribution of mass in the earth's crust. If this happens, scientists will have a much clearer picture of the crust's composition.
- With appropriate instruments, the radiation of the sun in the X-ray and ultraviolet portions of the spectrum can be determined.
- Since cosmic rays are partially absorbed by the atmosphere and are deflected by the earth's magnetic field, it should be possible to measure them much more accurately from the satellite.
- Instruments could be placed in the artificial moon to measure the contents of outer space, and in particular to determine the density of hydrogen atoms and to measure the impact of meteorites which constantly bombard the outer atmosphere.
- Measurements of the earth's magnetic field and the electric currents which flow around the planet can be made with appropriate devices.

In all these fields up to now, Drs. Kapian and Odishaw point out, present knowledge is based on indirect observations. There is little certainty of the accuracy of these.

As proposed, the satellite probably will be spherical and between 50 and 75 centimetres in diameter. It will be established in its orbit by a three-stage rocket assembly. The first rocket will start the entire assembly vertically on the first part of its flight. When its fuel is exhausted, the second rocket will continue to propel the satellite upward, but at an angle from the vertical. The third will direct the satellite into its orbit at a speed of about 3,000 kilometres an hour.

The orbit will be in the shape of an ellipse. The satellite, passing within about 350 kilometres of the earth's surface at the nearest point, will reach a distance of about 1,300 kilometres at the farthest.

At a speed of 30,000 kilometres an hour, the satellite will complete a trip around the earth every hour and a half. It will be just visible to the naked eye in clear weather at dawn and dusk when it will be illuminated by the sun's rays against a darkened sky. Ordinary binoculars should be sufficient to detect it.

Theoretically, once started in its orbit, it should continue, like the moon, to go on for ever. The friction of the extremely rarified atmosphere, however, will be sufficient to cause it to lose speed and gradually come closer to the earth. Once in heavier atmosphere this friction will cause it to heat up and eventually disintegrate.

Radio Review

Specially Written Plays

ORIGINAL radio plays are so rare (except for satires and propaganda pieces commissioned by institutions etc.) that the broadcast over Galei Zahal of Shulamit Har-Even's "The Shoemaker and the Moon" was something of an event.

The subject had no application to the immediate problems of the State of Israel, but was an interesting play written in genuine radio terms. It dealt with a scientist wrestling with his conscience — a theme that has become one of the chestnuts of contemporary drama. In this case, the scientist in a small country has discovered an invention of vital strategic significance which only he can operate. After the usual philosophic doubts, reflections on the fate of man, secret interview with the Prime Minister, and attempts at influence from his wife and aged father, he slips out of sight to earn his living as a humble cobbler.

The solution, therefore, is no more startling than the problem, and the only surprise was the lack of surprise. The popular flashback technique, which has ruined so many other dramas, took the interest out of the closing section as the key had already been presented at the beginning. Nevertheless, despite the defects, this was a noteworthy effort, thoughtfully written and acted with distinction, notably by Mischa Asheroff, Natan Cogan and Elimelech Ram. One of the unhealthy symptoms of our radio is the paucity of specially written plays, and any sign of improvement is to be welcomed.

This week's adaptation in the "Curtain Up" series was Sheridan's "School for Scandal," and it was delightful to renew acquaintance with this classic of comedy. It is inevitable but unfortunate that in presenting the plot in a limited time, much of the by-play had to be cut; in a comedy of manners the by-play is often the more important. However, Ephraim Karlitz did a good job of the translation and adaptation.

A hangover from Diaspora sensitivity was revealed in the total omission of the name "Moses" for the moneylender and the cutting out of all references to his being a Jew. In other countries, this may have caused Jewish spectators discomfort, but here we should have by now gained sufficient self-confidence to accept piquant historical oddities of this nature without embarrassment. The performances in this play too were good, especially those of Shmuel Rodensky and Israel Becker.

THE relay of the Lionel Hampton concert must have given great pleasure to all his fans once it got under way. But again we were subject to preliminary trivialities which should never have gone over the air. Some slight condoning of such ceremonies is possible when the sponsoring body is a public institution (e.g., Danny Kaye and UNICEF) but not when it comes from a private impresario. The presentation of pops (another advertisement for a private company) was not for broadcast, and the whole proceedings had the air of prize day in the lower school.

The Mayor of Ramat Gan, in his emotion, gave a peroration that deserves to be quoted as saying of the week. "We are happy," he said, "to welcome Hampton (pronounced Empton) back in our midst. We hope he will stay a long time in Israel, and when he leaves here, he will go abroad."

But then all was forgotten in Hampton's own charming words and bewitching music. This time, the microphones were better placed than with Danny Kaye and the audience who in this case are part of the show — could be reasonably heard. And a word of praise, too, to Elimelech Ram for a tactful and lively commentary.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Turina's "Hyma to Seville" (tomorrow at 9 a.m.); Lorca feature (Sun. at 10.15); "An Infantry Private" by Shulamit Har-Even (Mon. at 8); The 1955 Amsterdam Festival (Mon. at 8.25); Berlioz' "Childhood of Christ" (Weds. at 10); Leoncavallo's "Elisha ben Abuya" (Weds. at 11.30).

AUDIO

Four Shell Shorts Close Film Club Season

THE Haifa Film Club closed its season this week with the showing of four scientific documentary shorts produced by the "Shell Oil Company's" Film Unit, employing, among others, Arthur Elton and Stuart Legg. The clearest, most concise and, for Israelis, topical was "Birth of an Oil Field," which tells the ordinary man as much as he need know, about whence his oil comes.

Study of Insects

Most fascinating was "Rival Worlds" in colour, a study of insects, the tsetse fly, locust, anopheles mosquito and termite among others, the harm they do and the countermeasures taken by man.

Too long for the layman, despite the inclusion of a social background from contemporary newsreels, was "Powered Flight," a history of British aviation. I can see, however, its appeal to one who has some idea of flying.

"Changing Earth," as the name indicates, describes how rocks and soils are formed. Succinct, seizing the poetical wherever possible, it reduced geology to its elements.

H.

Liccardos Delight T.A. Audiences

WITH Joseph and Joan Liccardo, the Dan Night Club has introduced an atmosphere of spring freshness after the warm singing of Babe Wallace and Leo Fuld, its earlier attractions.

This American husband-and-wife team of ballroom dancers leaves conventional "five o'clock tea" dancing a long way behind. Joan zooms through the air, gyrates like a top, and stops only three metres above the audience.

It all starts very gracefully with an English waltz or tango, but speeds up with such terrific zest that the Saturday night audience of about 250 persons was on its feet, applauding heartily, long before the end of the dance. The mambo was the most breathtaking with both dancers showing spirit and poise in hot-blooded dancing.

Joseph also appears as trumpeter and Joan as vocalist. She sings "Black Magic" and "The Man I Love" amongst other songs with aggressive enthusiasm.

A sketch of a tipsy Russian band leader is played by the orchestra's own Alan Gordon, Kalman Wieder is master of ceremonies. Hugo Landwer, the drummer, is a newcomer with personality. Dzigan and Zimmerman play Russian music, always a hit at our nightclubs.

P.K.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
327, 249, 25.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon." Israel Yitzhaki. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To the Jerusalem Citizen." 1.48 "Light Fare." 2.15 Kabbalat Shabbat." 3.45 "Youth Corner." 4.15 Chess Corner. 4.35 Classical Requests: Works by Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 5 in E-flat-major ("Emperor"); Soloist: Clifford Curzon); Symphony No. 5 in C-minor, op. 67, (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talking politics. 8.15 Soloist of the Week: Anatol Kitain. 8.45 Readings by Yehoshua Bertonov. 9.15 "Friday Evening Concert (R): Ibert: Concerto da Camera for Saxophone & Orchestra, played by Vincent Abato and a Symphony Orchestra Conductor: Norman Pickering. Avdori: Concertino for Violin and String Orchestra, played by Shmuel Mishory & the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Hanan Schleisinger. Shostakowitch: Symphony No.5, op.47, played by the Cleveland Orchestra; Conductor: Artur Rodzinski. 10.30 The Story of the Week. 10.45 Folk Dances. 11.15 Chamber Music: Dvorak: Quartet No.3 in E-flat-major, played by the Busch Quartet. 11.45 Light Music played by Georges Boulanger & his ensemble. 12.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Turina: "Canto a Sevilla"; (Soloist: Victoria de los Angeles; Conductor: Anatol Fistoulari 9.45 "Musical Quiz." 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.46 "From the Concert Hall"; Works by Mozart: 1) Overture "Don Giovanni"; (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham); 2) Piano Concerto in D-minor, K. 466; (Soloist: Frank Pelleg); 3) Symphony No. 32 in G, K. 318; (Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult). 11.30 Three in a Boat. 12.20 Interlude. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Carnival Recordings. 2.15 Light Music. 2.45 Literature Readings. 4.00 Opera: Debussy: "Pelleas and Melisande"—Act 5 (with Irene Joachim and Jacques Jansen). Verdi: "Nabucco"—Act One (Conductor: F. Previtali). 5.20 Interlude. 5.25 Science Studio. 6.45 Guests in the Studio. 7.15 Bible Reading 7.30 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Art & Culture. 8.20 Interlude. 8.30 Questions & Answers. 9.10 Sport 9.15 Newsreel 9.30 Entertainment Programme. 10.00 Allegro Con Brio. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 468, 225, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 468 M.): Today: 5.30-5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

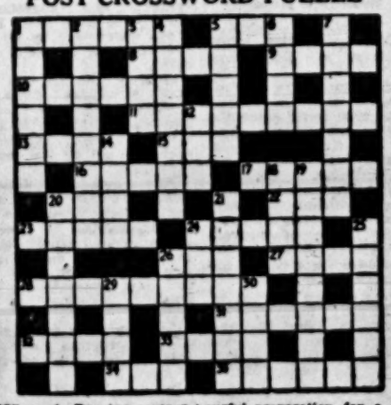
Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 "Vistas of Israel". 6.50 Readings for Shabbat Neso. Talk by Uri Ephrat. 7.00 Hebrew Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.59 News. 6.35 South Africans in Israel. 6.50 Late Music. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. **Today:** 11.15 News. 11.20 Readings for Shabbat Neso, by Uri Ephrat. 11.30 "Vistas of Israel" 11.45 "On Behalf of Israel" **Tomorrow:** 11.15 Shavua Tov. Programme Highlights. News. 11.35 "This Also Happened." 11.50 Israel & Britain: Some views on common problems. From J. Miller, S. Ginnosar, A. Leventin, & A. Super. 11.50 Light Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 235 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Towards Saturday." 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical World. 7.30 In Israel and in the World. 7.40 Concert. 8.30 Excerpts from Opera. 9.00 News. 9.15 Z.H.L.'s Weekly. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 Officers Tell. 7.45 Musical Show. 8.30 The Night following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (12.95, 16.86, 16.92, 19.43 M.): 12.30-10.00 Today: News, Parliamentary Review, British Affairs, Passover: News, News Talks, Weekly Press Review.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Dancing partner. 5. It's baked. 8. A Habsburg. 9. Medicine Ball. 10. Is it the tar in it that tends to make you fat? 11. Doesn't describe a dominating husband. 13. Does a sum. 15. Put down. 16. Girl's name. 17. Not quite animals. 20. An engaging sort of wheel. 22. Father. 23. With which to pay him. 24. Is he apt to run out? 26. Not the whole bridle. 27. Equine rib-tickler? 28. Those bits at the bottom of the page. 31. Gully. 32. This dish is to wave. 33. Wooden smile? 34. No mere table composer. 35. Caught like a fish. DOWN. — 1. A too-talkative type. 2. Splendid new branch of the family tree? 3. Scottish water. 4. Jealous character. 5. Flower that's apt to go bang? 6. Story of an epicure. 7. Robbed like a bank? 14. No, not now! 24. Possessing the wisdom of the ages? 25. Possessing a courageous preparation for a savage battle. 29. They're difficult to describe in black and white! 31. What you have to be after many years. 34. Place for miners. 35. A flood robs your chum of a letter! 36. Boy. 38. Tangerine flavour. 39. In identical form.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Body. 4. Abroad. 8. Tip. 10. Arab 12. Side-step. 14. Romance. 15. Beggar. 17. Cold water. 21. Tay. 22. Let. 23. Sub (bus). 26. Mad Hatter. 27. Lances. 29. War Lord. 33. Pull-over. 34. Lose. 35. Big (wig). 36. Sparse. 37. Text.

DOWN. — 1. Boar ('s head). 2. Dram. 3. Disc. 5. Brewer. 6. Oat. 7. Depart. 9. Pie. 11. Robot. 12. Bandy. 13. (Elisa) Beth. 18. Glut. 19. Loves. 20. A-bas(t). 30. Trd. 31. Still. 32. Beers. 33. S-tones. 34. Lea. 35. Bet. 36. Sea.

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BURMESE FLIGHT GIRLS

By Francis Ofner

THE four young ladies were clearing their hotel rooms. Lipsticks were being slipped into handbags, and bracelets, blouses and dressing gowns packed into suitcases.

The feminine scene in a fashionable Tel Aviv hotel gave little indication of the martial task awaiting the four pretty, petite, fragile girls. For upon their return to Rangoon, they will be charged with the tough job of forming the women's branch of the Burmese Air Force, the first female force in their country's defence set-up.

All graduates of Burma's Rangoon University, their participation in the building up of new Burma began even before they donned their attractive sky-blue officers' uniforms. For three of them are former teachers and one a qualified social worker.

Like the Chen girls of Israel, their attraction to the idea of military service stems from a desire to be partners in their country's effort to achieve security and prevent war.

"We grew up amid war," said Flying Officer, Miss Khin Hla Win, who looks like a serious candidate for a beauty contest anywhere in the world. "I heard so much about fighting forces and liked the opportunity of becoming a pioneer in this field." Miss Win's two brothers are also in uniform — one in the Burmese Navy and one in the Army. Her father, a former income tax official, is thus a very proud man, having a representative of the family in each of his country's fighting services.

While she was telling me this, Miss Win was handed a letter from her father who, apparently determined not to be left out of the game, asked her to be sure to bring him a Mauser pistol like the one her Army brother has.

Speaking of her impressions of Israel's girl soldiers, she pointed out that the Chen performed harder tasks than they had seen done by women in Britain's armed services. Their two-month stay in Israel was preceded by a longer tour of R.A.F. bases in England.

"Seeing Israel girls in the Forces singing lustily in rain or sunshine, on the march or in the mess hall," Miss Win added, "reminded me of my native Burma. The spirit of the youth there is equally high, despite the great difficulties our country faces — just like yours."

The prejudices faced by the four Burmese girls as their country's first women in uniform were at least as widespread, though perhaps not so deep-seated, as the objections of religious Jews here to the principle of military service for women. Early last year, when they first joined the forces, a major Rangoon newspaper published a cartoon showing girls in full battle kit, and behind them their husbands diligently carrying babies and washing diapers.

The way in which they stood up to the tough training of their three-month officers' course in Rangoon and their determination to do a useful job, have done much to dispel this view within the armed forces. Subsequent reports of their British tour, culminating in the praise expressed by Admiral Lord Mountbatten during his visit to Burma and commending them for their exceptional abilities and devotion to duty, earned them the respect and admiration of the Burmese public as a whole.

The many-sided talents of the four girls were also demonstrated by Miss Hla Than, who interspersed her conversation in English with a generous sprinkling of Hebrew phrases. Asked how she had picked up so much of the language, she retorted: "But I have already been here for two months!" Miss Than's previous connection with the Air Force is slightly less remote than that of the other three young ladies. For before working in Rangoon as an English teacher, she was employed in the offices of UBA (Union of Burma Airways).

The previous connection of Miss Nyo Nyo with the Air Force was of a rather different nature. She told me that her first knowledge of aeronautical subjects was derived from the bombing of Rangoon during World War II by both British and Japanese warplanes. Her studies at Rangoon University were interrupted by the Japanese occupation, but later she managed to supplement her B.A. with a Bachelor of Law degree. She lives up to two family traditions, her father being a barrister educated in Britain, and her brother a former captain in the Burmese Army.

The fourth member of the group, Miss Yin Yin, was educated at the National School in Rangoon, of which Prime Minister U Nu was an earlier alumnus. After graduating from Rangoon University, Miss Yin helped publish the Burmese Encyclopaedia. Later, she was a social worker engaged in guiding relief and rehabilitation activities in rural areas. One of her sisters is a physician and her brother, also a former officer, is now a civil servant.

The four charming officers are taking with them the affection of all those with whom they came in contact here, especially the officers and soldiers of Israel's women's services. We all hope that we will soon have them back among us, not as the lonely four but as the representatives of a large and well-organized women's corps within friendly Burma's efficient armed forces.

Jazz does not impress this tot in the children's ward at Hadassah even though jazz king Lionel Hampton does his best to cheer him up during Hampton's recent tour of the capital.

Photo by Schlesinger

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AFTER some weeks of extensive preparation we manage simultaneously to come together to visit the Haifa Exhibition of Industry. Daughter cancels some of her engagements, son dons his festive whites, Head of the House tears himself reluctantly from the workshop, I gladly leave the housework unfinished and we set off.

•

ON arrival, the first thing we do is lose our father and husband in the crowds so I am forced to steer the children around alone. I brightly supply reams of — no doubt erroneous — information, to which they pay no attention whatever. At ten minute intervals I buy ice cream, candy floss, cold drinks, sandwiches and sugared buns. Son is soon adorned with pink and chocolate stripes down his white shirt. He stands under a machine sending out soap bubbles in the hope of eliminating them but is unsuccessful.

•

AFTER about an hour, still unable to find our protector, I cannot put off any longer requests to go to the Luna Park. Children, who have advance information on the best things to go on, make a bee-line for the crash cars, and from there to the aeroplanes where they are involved in a small riot with a group of schoolchildren who trample down the gate and all come in at once. After that they would like to go on the big wheel but it looks so high from where we stand that they beg me to come with them. (Curious the illusions of childhood. What possible use do they think I could be up there?)

•

AM most unwilling to go and offer them another round of the cars instead, but they tell me all their friends have recommended it as the best, and that I will have a lovely view of Haifa from aloft. Thinking that at least I might be able to spot our missing member from up there, I take my place with the utmost trepidation. This is immediately justified when the chair ascends, all of us gripping the rail and absolutely terrified. The children are pea green. Probably am too if I could see my face which fortunately I cannot.

•

AS we top the rise I close my eyes and resolve to keep them that way until we are released (if ever). At the fifth time round the children have quite recovered and say it's wonderful and have a good look round for their father who is still missing. At the tenth round I inform the proprietor that we have had enough. The children say they are just beginning to enjoy themselves but I am firm and shortly afterwards we are allowed to go. Feel very shaken.

•

SUDDENLY we run the Head of the House to earth peering intently at some screws. He says he has been here all the time, and it's quite wonderful what things are made here now. We admire a number of machines which all look alike to me. Daughter and I leave him there and look at things to eat and things to wear. Son has now lost all interest in the exhibition and wanders around picking up discarded cigarette packets for his collection. He is unhappy that he has found so few and says that a boy in his class got more than 20 when he came, but he came at night, he adds reproachfully.

•

WE look at the cars. Head of the House asks some questions which the man in charge refuses to answer. He says he doesn't think we are serious about buying a car anyway. We are very put out at this attitude and ask each other what impression it would have made had we been tourists. Of course we are not tourists, but we don't like it nevertheless. Head of the House now goes back to the machines. I sit on a bench and wait for him. Daughter makes a list of things she would like for her Bat-Mitzvah. Son argues with the garbage man about a packet on the man's spike which he says he saw first. After an hour, the Head of the House returns and we go home. Education is very exhausting.

Men Take Two Noodle Prizes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TWO men were among the six prize winners of the OSEM contest for unusual noodle and macaroni recipes, selected last Monday at the WIZO Girls Vocational School, when the jury of 35 had to taste 12 of the recipes that made the final grade. Under the terms of the contest, the recipes were to be popular priced and have a local flavour.

The winner of the first prize of IL100, announced in Tuesday's paper, was Mrs. Peppi Singer, for her "baked conch shells." Second prize of IL50 went to Mrs. Dvora Ury of Bnei Brak, for her "baked macaroni and vegetable" recipe. For her new idea of serving spaghetti as a cold salad, Mrs. Hava Weiss of Rishon le Zion took the third prize of IL25.

The men follow now with fourth and fifth places. Mr. Max Cimbalista of Oranim, Haifa, used Osem Rice (many new immigrants call it "Ben-Gurion's rice"), to which he added a perfectly delicious gravy, and Mr. Julius Hoffman, of the West Carmel in Haifa, gave us "creamed noodles with a wine sauce" served sugared. This was a most original recipe and should prove very popular. The prizes were IL-20 and IL15 respectively.

Last prize went to Mrs. Berta Wechsler, of Rehov Ben Yehuda in Tel Aviv, for a "macaroni goulash." Fifty consolation prizes of Osem products will be sent to others whose recipes did not make the finals but were considered good by the testers, the experts at the WIZO Vocational Girls School at Nahlat Itzhak.

Shimmering, shimmying rods of spaghetti that had the look of hula-hula skirts and masses and masses of macaroni and noodles danced up and down the chutes of five machines at the Osem factory the other day, as the 30 tons of flour used in a twenty-four hour period was turned into the 60 varieties this firm manufactures. It takes four and half hours from flour to noodles, except for the drying, the trick in producing good noodles, which can take up to 48 hours, depending on the weather.

As one enters the Osem plant, there is a feeling of efficient cleanliness (an enormous vacuum cleaner is in constant operation drawing off the flour dust from the huge drying bins) and the smooth, fast movements of the girls in the packing department are an example of the aid given by the Productivity Board in streamlining operations.

French Measure Soviet Women

By Bernard Kaplan

PARIS — FRENCH fashion designers have their eye on the Soviet woman. They are hoping to send a mission to Moscow soon to do something drastic about the way Russian females dress.

Premier Guy Mollet has been commissioned by the Association of Couturiers, an extremely influential group in this country, to bring the matter up during his current visit to Russia. The French would like to stage a gigantic fashion show, the likes of which drably gowned Russian women can only have dreamed.

The Soviet Union is just about the last major bastion holding out against French style influences. French designers never have been allowed to show their wares there. One look at the clothes displayed in Russian stores makes that obvious.

One of France's leading fashion critics, a woman, who visited Russia recently as a tourist, summed up the Soviet woman's dilemma this way:

"Russian clothes are not only badly designed, overly ornamented and so forth, but they are exceedingly badly made.

"The sewing is awful. Dresses that cost IL100 or IL150 look home-made — which they are, since the fashion industry in Russia is almost entirely carried on by inexpert seamstresses who work at home with little supervision. Shoes, handbags and hats—they are indescribable.

"The average Russian woman really is much better looking than most of them appear to be. But their foundation garments do nothing for them and they have no cosmetics worthy of the name, so what chance do they have of looking their best?"

The French hold no illusions about opening up a big new market for their fashions. They realize it will be a long time before any Soviet women, even the wives of top party officials and other members of the new Communist upper crust, are ordering their spring outfits from Paris.

But they see an opportunity to spread French culture and chic a little farther.

There is optimism here that the Soviet authorities will give the idea a green light. Recently, a British fashion group was invited to Moscow and put on the first Western-style show in the Soviet capital's House of Models.

The Russian Press described it in glowing terms, but the French are dubious. The frank sentiment expressed here is that the English are hardly the ones to teach any other nation about feminine fashions.

Most Frenchmen modestly feel that destiny has allotted that task solely to them. They are prepared to shoulder the burden once again for the sake of 100,000,000 Russian women. (NANA)

Asgeir Scott draws one of the Susan Small dresses about to go to Moscow, in a creamy tweed lightly run with Lurex.

Beautifying Your Eyes

"THE light that lies
in women's eyes,
Has been my heart's undoing"
— wrote Thomas Moore and our worry is how to keep that light shining. You are as young as your eyes. Tired, lifeless ones mar the loveliest face.

If your eyes are strained constantly, first of all see your occulist, and he will decide whether you need glasses. You have a choice now of most becoming shapes and coloured frames.

If your eyes are only tired, rest them by sleep and relaxation.

Palming is one of the best eye-resters. It's very simple and can be done several times a day for a few minutes. Close your eyes and put your palms over your lids without touching them and now try to see black, nothing but black. Exclude every ray of light and look into this blackness. Strained eyes see it flecked with light.

Blinking and rolling is another excellent way of refreshening them. So is washing with cold water or eye lotion.

Too great concentration on one type of work may strain the eyes, so use them in every possible way and if out of doors let your eyes wander over a wide area.

Fingerprint the skin around your eyes, ever so lightly with nourishing cream every day. Avoid screwing them up in the sunshine: it's a bad habit which only causes wrinkles.

Eye make-up enlivens the eyes if used correctly and discreetly. A little eye shadow in blue, green or grey, very carefully blended, defines the eye and seemingly intensifies the colour of the iris. Don't use eye shadow if the eyes are deep set.

Mascara should be used only when your lashes are perfectly dry, so that the colour won't come off.

Pencilling your eyebrows. Work with short strokes; never draw a harsh line.

Brighten your eyes for special occasions by covering them with cotton wool pads soaked in cold water or your favourite eye lotion. Take 10 minutes off to lie down for this. Or try grandmother's trick of ten drops of eau de cologne on a lump of sugar. I use brandy.

LIESL EISINGER

Clean-Up Your Aquarium

By Avraham Ginossar

THE tanks of tropical fish require heating during the winter, but Pyjamas (Zebra Barmelets) and Guppies have been kept through the winter (not in Jerusalem of course) by some children even without a heater.

In our children's case, however, heating did not save the guppies from decimation by disease and the female "Pyjama" succumbed to a wound which, according to an expert, was inflicted by her spouse. Anyway, his loneliness was sufficient punishment and we are looking for a new wife for him.

The plants have probably grown too luxuriantly and the snails of all types multiplied excessively. Therefore, before restocking it is just as well not only to weed out excess plants and snails but thoroughly to wash or replace the sand. Disinfection of plants, sand and stones in a light permanganate solution is indicated. Also make a point of disinfecting any newly acquired plant before putting it into your tank.

If your children have taken to this hobby, now is the time to give them a larger tank. The small one will serve well as breeding ground or for young fish. The experts say that pyjamas will breed when you have two males for one female — they seem to practice polyandry.

In order to hide some of their eggs from their hungry eyes, cover the ground with light pebbles. Don't forget that guppies swallow up their young quickly unless the offspring can hide in densely set plants or you are there in time to save them from parental appetite.

The experts — somewhat like our doctors — put down most fish epidemics to overfeeding. Keep an eye on your children, they may be too generous to their dumb charges.

Now that the warm weather is almost here for good this year, we should look to our blinds and shades that will keep out the heat of the sun.

VENETIAN BLINDS

To Clean: a) Dusting: Use brushes of lamb's wool or soft bristles. (The brushes should be washable). Blinds should be lightly dusted daily.

b) Washing: When the slats become soiled, wash with a cloth wrung out of clear, warm water. Dry with a soft cloth. Smudges on the slats can be removed with a gum eraser.

To give the slats an easily cleaned protective finish, apply furniture polish with a good brisk rub.

Care of Venetian Blind Tapes: Dust tapes with a soft brush. If colour is fast, they can be washed in the same way as upholstery. Allow tape to dry before rolling up the blind.

Adjusting Blind: If one side goes up faster than the other, the cord adjuster should be replaced. This is a double loop of metal. Each one of a pair of cords goes through one loop. Pull first one cord then the other through its loop in the adjuster until you find the right spot to give smooth, level action.

Mechanism of Blind: If mechanism controlling the blind is not working properly, apply a drop of oil with a feather or a splinter of wood.

TO CLEAN SPONGES: If you are using the soft, rectangular sponges now on the market, here is a good way to clean them. Wash in warm soapy water, then add a few drops of Economica to the water and soak the sponge in it for about 20 minutes. Then squeeze out suds first in clear warm water then in clear cold water.

CARE OF BASKETS: If you use a basket for shopping — to make it last longer you should scrub it occasionally with hot soap suds and stand it in the sun to dry.

FREUD, FOUNDER OF PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

TRIALS OF CHILDHOOD

By Nancy P. Gregg

ON this, his centenary, we may well conclude that perhaps the greatest development of Freud's work has been in the field of study of childhood. There is an agreeable fitness in the circumstance that his daughter Anna has contributed so much to this progress. He mapped the ground, and his outline has been amply confirmed; Mrs. Melanie Klein and her followers have propounded other views, rather like the variants of atlases of our youth between plain maps and other projections — the Kleinian hypothesis differs sharply from the Freudian by telescoping much of the story of development into early months rather than years, but although the choice between the theories has many important practical implications for the expert, Freud's outline has been amply verified as the sound guide to general knowledge of the subject.

There is then a "di-phasic" sexual development in man; that is to say, there is a first phase, as it were a preliminary run-through, in the first four or five years, with the necessity of solving, for the present, all sorts of catastrophic problems in the absence of the sexual maturity to which animals directly proceed. Then there is the human "latency period," when the drives are diverted in education to civilized activities, before the second onset of their force in adolescence, with its stormy period of decisive adaptation and the eventual adult adjustments.

The emphasis on "sex" is almost commonplace today, and is robbed of much of the offensiveness which originally made acceptance of Freud's findings so difficult. But it is essential to realize that he discovered that the instinct is not merely what is recognized under the manifestations of adult sexual activity, but originally includes many components ("oral," the small child's pleasure in sucking, etc., "anal," his pleasure in excreting, and so on) which under the pressure of civilization are diverted from their original aims (accompanied by many reaction-formations such as disgust and shame) and provide the main drives for "sublimations."

The old-time moralist, if he swallows this re-drawing of the picture of the "age of innocence," retorts that the sooner such urges are corrected and redirected, the better. But the analysis of both adults and children has amply shown that each individual's task in development is an infinitely grave one — no one achieves it perfectly — and while much of it must be carried out in early childhood with use of unconscious defences by the weak Ego, too much resort to such defences under pressure leads to breakdown; the trouble may not show itself until much later, but the adult Ego then proves to have lost too much to the unconscious territory, which it cannot control.

What is needed? That morality shall be taken into the personality, so that, with a a sense of free will, the person tries to do what is "good." The crux here, Freud said, is the fate of the Oedipus complex. That is — to put it in the crudest and most schematic way — the child's early drives of love and hate: demandingness, jealousy, aggression, all tempered by love and fear of loss of love must be more or less consciously resolved into an adjustment.

If the love — which only feeds on love given — tempers enough the hate, a force in the mind will be set up which represents the first objects of all the emotions, and will guide the civilized being's behaviour. This is the successful establishment of a Super-ego with which a healthy Ego will make fruitful alliance.

This is not to say, as was sometimes earlier said, that "all love and no hate" from a child's upbringer will ensure the child's safe development. Apart from the obvious necessity to ensure that a child dreads the fire, a false idea of a magically eternally-loving and indulgent adult is clearly damaging, and the great human problem of guilt is not soluble in that direction.

No one can escape this problem, because everyone loves and everyone hates. The child must struggle to an adaptation of both these drives, and help from honest and self-aware parents is naturally the factor most to be desired.

It is unsatisfactory to touch so briefly the vast subject of children's psychology, as illumined by Freud's work.

An excellent simple exposition has recently been published in translation, "The Psycho-analysis of the Nursery," by Alice Baling (Routledge and Kegan Paul). The booklet about a wartime residential nursery, by Anna Freud and Dorothy Burlingham, "Infants Without Families" (Allen and Unwin,) which is by now a classic translated into many languages, gives a simple explanation of many aspects of childhood development. Such practical advices as are contained in Edith Buxbaum's "Your Child Makes Sense" Allen and Unwin), or the admirable series of pamphlets by Ruth Thomas (British National Association for Mental Health) demonstrate some implications of psycho-analytical knowledge for early upbringing. Indeed, there are no easy answers.

Freud wrote in 1913, "Whatever we can expect in the way of prophylaxis against neurosis in the individual lies in the hands of a psycho-analytically enlightened education." He was never very optimistic about whether the difficult truths of psycho-analysis could make much headway except with people willing to undergo the discipline of analysis itself, but could he review the scene today, he might note some unexpected features indicating a wider assimilation than he forecast. And in the field of child-therapy the ten volumes already issued of the annual "Psycho-analytic Study of Child," a joint United States and British undertaking (Imago, England), would no doubt confirm his hopes as to the firm, if laborious, building to come upon his foundations.

For those professionally concerned, the last chapter of Anna Freud's "The Psycho-analytical Treatment of Children" (Imago), is a most luminous and encouraging exposition of how expert psycho-analytical knowledge of childhood development can guide therapy.

Writing in 1945, Anna Freud stresses also the incompleteness of knowledge both as to development of the various processes and the interactions between them, as well as the "slow learning" to "distinguish the various characteristics which mark a neurotic disturbance as either transitory or as permanent."

But the learning is continuing, and the time will come "when knowledge about the mental development of the young child becomes more widespread, that is, when parents understand at least as much about the importance of instinctual, emotional or intellectual setbacks in the child's development as they understand now about its bodily illnesses. The assessment of the disturbance and the decision whether treatment is indicated or not will then be left to the psychologist or psycho-analyst, as it is nowadays left to the pediatrician in all cases of organic disturbance."

(Copyright)

This is the first of two articles.

Quick-Cooking a Chicken

By Our Food Editor

THOSE broilers that we buy —chickens so young they probably haven't yet cut their first hen teeth—are a joy to me. And it is always surprising when I notice how my butcher turns up his nose when I purchase this cheapest of all fowl because the poor little thing usually weighs so little. Yet this scrawny little bird makes the world's most delicious Southern Fried Chicken.

In New York, this delectable dish is not even served on a plate. You get it in a basket, with crisp chips around it and you are given an extra-big paper napkin but no forks and knives, and let me tell you that consuming half a bird, eaten with the fingers (the only sensible way to eat chicken anyway) is both a gastronomic and an informal pleasure.

Chicken in the Basket

Cut a one-kilo bird into eight small portions. Salt and pepper well and dip in an egg which has been lightly beaten. Roll in crumbs and fry in very hot fat. The chicken is done in about ten minutes. Serve in a small basket lined with a paper serviette and surrounded with chips. Follow this up with a salad course and a frivolous dessert and I assure you your meal will long be remembered.

Maryland Chicken

Put the neck and giblets into cold water and simmer to obtain two cups of stock for gravy. Sprinkle joints of chicken with salt and pepper, dip in flour, beaten egg and soft crumbs and place in greased pan and bake in a very hot oven for about half an hour, basting often with the fat. When chicken is done, make a gravy from the fat in the pan, stirring in two tablespoonfuls of flour and the stock from the giblets. If you like, add a few button mushrooms. Serve the chicken with the gravy poured over it.

My Own Fried Chicken

I cut the bird down the back and then pound it lightly to flatten the chicken by loosening all the bones from their joints. Sprinkle salt and pepper and rub with a little garlic. Dip in egg and soft bread crumbs and fry in very hot fat. Serve with a sauce made of chicken broth (from the giblets or chicken soup mix), flour, margarine, bits of green and red pepper, and a few slivered lightly fried almonds for extra-extra nuance. This is very festive and can be carved at the table for the occasion.

Broiled Chicken

Only the tenderest of chickens can be broiled, and the young birds this article deals with are ideal for the purpose. It is sometimes best to steam the chicken first, but the young birds can be broiled straight away. Put bird on a wire broiler, after seasoning and spreading well with margarine. If you have cut the bird, turn the inside to the fire first. Turn frequently, and baste often. It takes about 20 minutes to broil a young cut chicken. Dot with margarine when serving.

Chicken Curry

1 small chicken, 1 tsp. salt, 2 onions, 1 egg yolk, 2 tbsps. margarine, 1 to 2 tsps. curry powder, 1 tbsp. flour, 2 tbsps. raisins.

Cut up the chicken, put in a saucepan with enough water to cover. Close tightly and cook until tender — about 20 minutes if a very young bird. Remove from fire. Take out the chicken and pour the liquor into a bowl. Put the onions into the saucepan with the fat and fry until brown, then skim them out and put in the chicken.

Fry the bird for four or five minutes, then sprinkle with the curry powder. Next pour in the chicken liquor and raisins and stew for five minutes longer. Stir in the flour mixed until smooth with a little cold water. Stir until thick; next comes the beaten egg yolk, adding a little of the hot mixture to the egg first. Serve with rice.

Stuffing a Chicken

Fill the opening at the neck end with sufficient stuffing to make the bird look plump. Put remaining stuffing in the body. Never overstuff a bird or it will burst during cooking—about ⅔ full is sufficient. Sew up at opening, or fasten with skewer. Coat the bird with fat, or cover with a fat soaked cloth or—I prefer this way—soak celery leaves in oil and cover top of the bird for first part of roasting. Put breast side down first. When turning bird remove the celery leaves and apply to top side again (over breastbone this time). A young bird will roast in about 40 minutes if it weighs about a kilo. An older bird needs about one hour per kilo.

For stuffing, use soaked bread with herbs (celery, parsley, hint of sage—fried onions) and fat or rice and raisins, or chestnuts, or whatever is your favourite filling. Chopping up and frying the giblets and adding to the stuffing enhances it very much.

Savoury Chicken

¼ cup margarine, 2 tbsps. chopped onion, 1 chopped carrot, 1 slice turnip or kohlrabi, ¼ cup flour, 1 cup water, 1 tin of tomatoes (whole), 1 bay leaf, Salt, pepper and paprika, 1 chicken, A few slices sausage, 1 small tin mushrooms (optional), 2 tbsps. chopped olives.

Make a savoury sauce by melting the margarine and cooking in it the bay leaf, chopped onion, carrot and turnip cut into small pieces. Stir in flour and add gradually boiling water and tomato. Remove bay leaf. Season with salt, pepper and paprika.

Cut up the chicken, dredge with flour, and fry with the sausage slices. Add all to the savoury sauce and cook gently until chicken is tender. At the last moment add the mushrooms and chopped olives. Serve hot.

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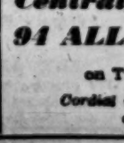
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THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

STRANGE ISLAND. Compiled and edited by Francesca Wilson. — Longmans, London. 21s.

By HAROLD NICOLSON

Anthologies often irritate, since we are apt to resent the omission of the familiar more than we welcome the inclusion of the fresh. If they are to be anything more than snippets in a scrap-book, they must be compiled on some recognisable system or from some definite point of view. The cord on which the pearls are strung must be of the same material all through rather than mere bits of wool, silk or cotton attached to each other by concealed knots. Some unity of impression must at least be attempted.

In "Strange Island" Miss Wilson provides an anthology of the comments made by visiting foreigners in the course of the past 850 years. She has taken great pains: she has tied her knots with consummate neatness; her book is beautifully arranged. Yet she appears to have worked on no consequent system of selection, and tidiness is a habit, rather than an attitude, of mind. Even the trimmest confectioner cannot make a satisfactory pudding out of cream and sand.

Incidental Comments

In the first place, the authors whom she has selected represent entirely different standards of value. The opinions of Erasmus or Voltaire accord ill with the gossip of that scraggy vixen Princess Lieven or with the quaint remarks of a Najaf Mirza and a Ndansi Kumalo. In the second place, Miss Wilson does not seem to have realised with sufficient clarity that the views of even the most intelligent visitor are coloured by chance circumstances or encounters and by his own predisposition. They bear little relation to the aggregate judgment acquired through the centuries by foreign nations as a whole. In other words, an anthology of incidental personal comments is not the most instructive anthology to compile. Miss Wilson's collection conveys no unity of impression, but merely a series of detached and unrelated observations. It thus fails to be a reliable companion to social history and becomes little more than an entertaining book to put in the spare bedroom.

Miss Wilson might, for instance, have concentrated her gift for arrangement and research on the theme of continuity and change. She asserts somewhat arbitrarily that we really became English from 1360 onwards. A more useful date might have been 1643, when Puritanism established itself as an ever-increasing influence. Had she emphasized the contrast between pre-Puritan and post-Puritan England her anthology would have gained cohesion.

Changes in National Habits

It is interesting, for instance, to reflect that until the middle of the 17th century the English were regarded by visiting foreigners as excitable, gesticulating and vainglorious. Even those habits which today we regard as typically English were not acquired until after the Tudor age. It is, for instance, startling to learn that Erasmus in 1517 reproved us for our hatred of fresh air and ventilation; it was the Puritans who taught us that warmth was effeminate and that draughts were manly. Until the 17th century, moreover, we took much trouble about our food. In 1497, Trevisano described us as "great epicures"; in 1575, Meteren reported that we fed "well and delicately"; in 1599, Platter wrote that our dishes were "well prepared and served with exquisite sauces." It was only after 1643 that any sauces—other than those mixed with bread, mint or onion—came to be regarded as un-English and therefore wrong.

Peculiar Tastes

It would have been useful, moreover, if Miss Wilson had drawn sharper attention to those of our qualities, defects and habits which for generations have struck foreign visitors as peculiarly English. They all, for instance, were impressed or shocked by our distaste for urban life and our preference for country pursuits. They all complained of our lack of gallantry towards women, of our spleen and melancholy, of our indifference to art and literature, of our ungainliness in conversation, of our addiction to rough sports, of our harsh treatment of our children, and of our habit of staring moodily at the fire. They all noted our universal laziness, our seeming unawareness of class distinctions, and our curious belief that it was not degrading for a young man of good family to indulge in commerce. These are interesting themes. Miss Wilson alludes to them, but does not treat them as links in continuity.

Conversely, she does not underline the curious fact that so few foreigners seem to have noticed the main components of our virtue and charm. How few of them (the Abbe Prevost was an exception) record our great gift for poetry, our taste in gardening, our insistence on fair play, our tolerance or our modesty! It is only quite recently that foreign visitors have noticed our shyness or our sentimentality. It needed two highly dangerous and noisy wars for them to observe our sense of order and our great gift of calm.

Yes! We have all been always most cruelly misunderstood. Miss Wilson's tidy book will help us to realize why and how.

(Copyright)

Drawing by Esther Perez-Bed Mikra Studio, Tel Aviv.

DISCIPLE OF FREUD

THE SEARCH WITHIN. By Theodor Reik.—Farrar, New York. 607 pp., $7.50

For some years now, I have been reading with delight, profit and admiration the writings of Theodor Reik, an analyst of the Freudian school, a provocative writer, an extraordinarily candid man and an "authentic" Jew whose ideas, insights and conclusions are coloured by the fact of his Jewishness. The present large volume is offered by the publisher "as the first of a series of volumes of selections from Theodor Reik's works."

The first of the six parts, taken from his "From Thirty Years with Freud," contains not only material already familiar to the reader of Reik, but also a thoughtful essay on Freud's Jewish wit and humour, a section which did appear in magazine form some years ago. It adds considerably to one's knowledge of Freud as a Jew and, in addition, Reik points out more about Freud's Jewishness than Ernest Jones does in his first two volumes of Freud's biography.

The second part, "The Confessions of an Analyst," is taken from "Fragments of a Great Confession," and while it is fascinating and frighteningly candid, it sometimes veers away from good taste, especially when Reik discloses many of his own love affairs and his sexual difficulties with his own wife. Part Three, "The Gift for Psychological Observation," culled from "Listening with the Third Ear," is more specialised than the other fragments, but contains remarkable evidences of Reik's ability and his deep understanding of the human psyche.

Poets and Composers Analysed

The fourth part, "Psychoanalytical Experience in Life, Literature and Music," (from "The Secret Self" and "The Haunting Melody" is concerned largely with new interpretations of Goethe, Shakespeare, Gustav Mahler's music and folk and other music. Of particular interest here is Reik's discussion of Shakespeare's Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." In one of his brilliant insights, he writes:

> Shakespeare wanted to present a Jewish figure as he and his contemporaries saw it, but the character grew beyond human measure into the realm of the mythical, as if the God of the Jews stood behind the stage. Shakespeare wanted to shape the destiny of a gentile merchant who almost became the victim of a vengeful, evil Jew, but the unconscious imagination of this writer shattered the thin frame of his plot. The myth-forming fantasy of this man William Shakespeare . . . reached so much farther than his conscious mind. It reached beyond the thoughts and designs known to him, into the region where the great myths and religious legends of the people are born and bred. He wanted only to write a comedy with a plot about the curious case of a Jew who was outjewed. Unconscious memory-traces made him shape the conflict of the two Gods, the story as he had absorbed it as a boy. Invisible threads connect 'The Merchant of Venice' with the mediaeval passion plays.

In this same fashion, Reik deals with other literary, sociological and religious themes in Part Five, "Adventures in Psychoanalytic Discovery." This section, hitherto unpublished in book form (although the analysis of the development of the *payot*, or forelocks, concept, has appeared in the magazine "Psychoanalysis") maintains the same high standards of writing, explication and originality as the other parts of the book. The final section, which contains Sigmund Freud's letters to Reik (and they indicate not only Freud's great admiration for Reik but also Reik's difficulty in practising in his field because he does not hold a medical degree), are of historic and personal rather than general interest.

Too much is covered and introduced in this book to do more than suggest the riches contained in it. But it should be stressed that Reik, as a Jew, injects his "Jewish" background into nearly everything he discusses. There is no doubt in the reader's mind that he is an outstanding psychoanalyst and a man who sets every reader to thinking. But the manner in which he extracts wisdom from Jewish themes is eye-opening, and his consistent fascination with Jewish matters, even when he explains them in unorthodox ways, is illuminating and satisfying.

Few books published within the past few years are as rewarding to the serious Jewish reader.

HAROLD U. RIBALOW

A Hungarian Poet

By REUVEN TSUR

I was born, with a knife in my hand—
that's poetry, they say,
the knife not enough, I seized a pen,
and was born a man that day.

Arthur Koestler calls Attila Jozsef, the Hungarian poet, a "Villon of our day." In view of his unhappy life, this is certainly true. As the son of a washerwoman and a father who deserted his family when the boy was two, he was brought up under very difficult circumstances.

Born fifty years ago, young Jozsef made a great effort to finish his studies in secondary school, working hard at night, but was finally expelled from the university because of his poem "Pure in Heart." After suffering for a long time from schizophrenia, deserted by the woman he loved, and banished by his Party comrades, he committed suicide at the age of 32.

A delicate sense of form and militant proletarian content meet and mingle in his poetry, producing an extremely powerful effect. This dualism is expressed in his poems in many ways. Sometimes, with a structure of architectural firmness, the poem speaks in unbridled, strange images; and sometimes a wild, anarchistic rhyme may end with a couple of mild, sentimental lines, as in the conclusion to "Pure in Heart."

And again, as he wrote about himself: "In the Eastern Greek religion he found only priests, no rest..." but in another poem we find him pleading with his God:

I conceal you from my troubles,
my good God, I love you dearly.
Were your job to be a newsboy,
I would help you with the shouting.

Imagery like this, though it may seem childish, is very striking and speaks to the reader in his most secret mother tongue. Its first-level meaning is sometimes strange and even illogical, but there is usually a deeper connection between the various passages, which gives a more universal meaning to this limited world, as in the following description of his mother:

She was my mother, small, died early,
for washerwomen all die early.

Attila Joszef, the modern Villon, realizing that a pen is a more effective weapon than a knife, never abandoned the use of that weapon:

I am a poet: should I trouble,
then, with poetry itself?

In sharp and moving colours, he depicted the life of the proletarian family and especially his own childhood, at the centre of which his mother had stood.

In a personal lyric, he proclaimed that his generation's duty was "to dissolve into peace the ancestors' battles" among the nationalities in the Danube Basin. Though he was well aware of the poet's mission in society, he did not delude himself about his own fate. He knew that the poet's name was "a mere trade mark, like that of a washing powder." In spite of this he put his art at the service of the "proletarian generations to come."

The wider the horizon poetry opens, the greater the poet. To a certain extent, the largeness in the poetry of Attila Jozsef may be attributed to his schizophrenia. Not that his mental disease enabled him to write in his peculiar style, but as A. Szerb, his most competent critic, suggested, "the mystic and eternal human *élan* seems to have used Hölderlin, Traki, and Jozsef as if they were the mere blind means by which it expressed itself, using their shaky nerves as a medium." Jozsef's split ego led to a split in his conception of man. On the one hand, a man should be born with a knife in his hand and stand in the midst of life like a porcupine, always on the defensive and sometimes attacking. On the other hand, a man should be open-hearted, and his personality should radiate loving human warmth towards his fellow men.

But Attila Jozsef doesn't proclaim, full of satiric pathos,

J. Stern: Dancer Hassia Levi

like Marston: "A man, a man, a kingdom for a man!" Rather, in a poetic address to Thomas Mann, who arrived in Budapest after his flight from Hitler's Germany, he said: "The desire of all of us, after hearing you, is to remain men, for the number of men is growing smaller."

FAR EASTERN TALES

By AL. ALTMAN

OLAMOT REHOKIM (Distant Worlds). By Bracha Habas. — Am Oved, Tel Aviv. 274 pp.

SOME PREFER NETTLES. By Junichiro Tanizaki. Translated from the Japanese by E. G. Seidensticker. — Knopf, New York. xvii+202 pp.

Miss Habas' book is one of very few published in Hebrew in Israel on the contemporary Far East. It is the report of a journalist who, as Mrs. David Hacohen, wife of the first Israel Minister to Burma, had a unique opportunity from December 1953 to May 1955 to become acquainted with that part of the world. Miss Habas spent most of that period in Burma with side trips to China with her husband, who was a member of the Israel trade delegation to that country, and Japan. The book also has chapters on Calcutta, Bangkok and Hong Kong, and a final brief section on the Jewish communities of Rangoon, Calcutta and Tientsin.

Most of this work has already appeared in the "Davar" daily and in other Histadrut publications. Miss Habas gives a sympathetic account of the countries she visited. The section on Burma is the longest and most satisfactory because she had time to get beneath the exotic surface of an unfamiliar culture.

Little-Known Communities

A unique part of the book are the records of meetings with Jews in India, Burma and China. They shine out because the barrier of an unknown language and little-known history did not stand in the way. Rapport and understanding were immediate, and the few pages on coming across the remnants of the Jewish community in Tientsin and the conversations with them are one of the best things in the book.

The sections on China and Japan are less rewarding because the author had little chance to get off the track beaten by tourists and government guides. The book as a whole provides little that has not already been described in publications in countries with a longer history of contact with the Far East. As the number of Israelis who visit the Far East grows, the volume of books, articles and lectures is also bound to increase.

Little of this output until now has been based on more than short trips to eastern Asia, or has behind it a knowledge of the history, institutions or languages of these countries. What we need now are translations into Hebrew of authoritative secondary sources available in other languages, an increase in the number of items in the National and Hebrew University Library on the Far East (there are fewer than 500 books in the Library in town on China, Burma and Japan altogether) and courses introduced in the University curriculum (there are none now).

The publishers may want to correct some errors in a second edition. This reviewer spotted the following in the chapter on Japan:

- The capital was moved from Kyoto after the Meiji Restoration, and not from Tokyo (p. 170);
- Shinto is not a form of Buddhism (p. 173). When Buddhism was introduced into Japan in the 6th century C.E., it met the opposition of the native Shintoism;
- The haiku is a poem of 17 syllables, not 15 (p. 173);
- Many Japanese words have been transcribed incorrectly into Hebrew, the vowel sounds being the main victims: tokonoma (the niche in a Japanese room for hanging a scroll) and not takonoma (pp. 173, 179); furoshiki (a piece of cloth used to wrap parcels) and not forushiki (p. 183); harakiri and not chari-kiri (p. 187); Chusenji (the name of a temple) and not Shusenji (p. 192); Daibutsu (a statue of Buddha) and not Dibutsu (p. 195); and Katsuko (a personal name) and not Katsuku (p. 195).
- It is also uncritical to accept the official Japanese "history" that the Imperial line has been on the throne for over 2,000 years. Much of the early "history" is mythology.

A second edition might also eliminate those repetitions that are necessary in newspaper articles appearing over a period of time, but unnecessary when the same articles are gathered into a book.

Japanese Couple's Conflicts

"Some Prefer Nettles" is a novel by a leading Japanese master of the art that appeared midway between the two world wars. The simple story tells about the bourgeois Kaname and his wife, Misako, who are sexually maladjusted to each other, of Kaname pushing his wife into an affair with another man and the married couple's decision to seek a divorce.

The process of making that decision is laden with anxiety because Kaname and Misako have tried to reject Japanese ways in favour of Western thinking and behaving, and they are consistently neither. From this point of view, the novel is one of many about persons caught between competing cultures. The manner in which Tanizaki handles a Japanese case makes this book outstanding.

Misako's father, who represents a return to the older style, has taken a mistress, the 23-year-old O-hisa. The old man works on Kaname to get him to throw off his superficial Westernism, and visits to the traditional puppet theatre are part of the elder's tactics. Tanizaki subtly moves his shuttle back and forth from the puppets on the stage to the men and women in the pit to weave a tale of conflicts in the hearts of the living.

"Some Prefer Nettles" might be called a "chamber novel" to borrow a term from music. It is comparatively short and intimate, and the way in which the four main and four subsidiary characters come to the forefront either alone or in the company of some of the others recalls the scoring of a piece of chamber music.

This novel will probably never be a best-seller outside Japan. The author, writing for Japanese, assumes that his readers will recognise the details of the psychology of the protagonists. It is the manipulation of these details which creates a novel of unusual discernment.

The book includes a short preface by the translator on Tanizaki and his place in Japanese literature.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Based on the life of Mary Reibey, an English exile who was sent off to the penal colony Down Under, **Sara Dana** (Hebrew by S. Schnitzer; Hamatmid, IL8.-) is an historical novel by Catherine Gaskin, in which she recounts the story of the life of a remarkable woman in a strange environment. The writer sacrifices glamour to accuracy and sticks closely to the actualities of the history of a nation — Australia — in the making.

According to Dmitri Merejkowski's approach, the life of **Napoleon** (Hebrew by D. Kimhi; Friedman, IL4.250) falls into the same phases as the sun's movements in the course of the day. The initial phase, Dawn, is from his birth to Vendemiaire (1769-1795), the second, Sunrise, from then to Brumaire (1795-1799); the third, Noon, from Brumaire to Tilsit (1799-1807); the fourth, Evening, from Tilsit to Moscow (1807-1812); and the fifth, Night, from Waterloo to his death (1815-1821).

Mika Waltari, who has given us "The Egyptian," has now gone further with his researches into the past and, with the help of a mysterious adventurer and philosopher, John Anglos, reconstructs for us in **Hamalakh Hashahor** (The Dark Angel, Hebrew by Aharon Amir; Zohar, IL4.200) Christian Byzantium's last stand against the onslaught of Islam as reflected in the diary of a sensitive individual viewing the eclipse of a period in world history.

Hanitsah Hagerali (The Healer, Hebrew by E. Levtov; Hamatmid, IL3.-) by Frank G. Slaughter is, according to one reviewer, "a love story, a medical suspense story, a story of spiritual ordeal and triumph." It has a case history in amnesia thrown in for added interest, and two tingling descriptions of brain operations too. In short, it is the day of the doctor, his problems and his decisions.

Maarakhot continues to issue books on military subjects, the latest being **Istrategya Shel Gisha Akifa** (The Strategy of Indirect Approach, IL5.550) by B.H. Liddell-Hart, a classic work containing an analysis of strategy in warfare from the Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C.E. to our own War of Liberation. With maps, an index and short biographical sketches of personalities mentioned.

Dvir-Writers Association present **Tz'adim BaEsh** (Footsteps in the Fire, IL2.-) by Yosef Arikha — the story of a contemporary Jewish woman whose fate symbolizes the courage and vitality of her race in the fateful storm of life.

Dinei Nisu'in vGerushin (Marriage and Divorce Laws, Yavneh Law Books, IL8.900) is not as dry as the subject sounds. P. Deikan here examines these laws in the light of the laws of the State of Israel and the judgments handed down by the Rabbinical and Civil Courts, and combines legal precision with an easy style. He looks at the subject from its national, religious, historical and political aspects, reviewing each of the 17 subjects at the head of the relevant chapter.

Hebrew storytellers from Y.L. Peretz to Hayim Hazaz make up the anthology **M'saprim Ivrim** (Newman), collected and arranged by Yosef Rapoport. Each of the writers is given a short biographical introduction, and the compiler has drawn up a list of their works, with a comprehensive bibliography bringing up the rear.

Sefer Bucmer (Am Oved, IL5.-), is a literary monument to the memory of a great Polish Jewish community destroyed by the Nazis. The material has been collected and edited by Yisrael Cohen. **Mea Ishim** (One Hundred Outstanding Personalities; Hadar, IL8.500, 2 volumes), edited by Levi Ben Gershon, is an appraisal of great figures who have enriched civilization.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

I salute Guido Orlando, whose **Confessions of a Scoundrel** (Winston, IL4.550) make most enjoyable reading. Guido was correctly described by Franklin D. Roosevelt as "The King of Contacts" — he is the supreme public relations man, and public relations is certainly the most wonderful art of the new age. Guido put on the map an assortment of celebrities, including such odd companions as Palm Springs, Roosevelt himself, Farouk, the Windsors and Mussolini (whom he also put on the spot). Mark Twain pointed out that even the hen has to advertise that incomparable wonder, the egg. And after a study of Orlando's massive miracles, it is quite clear that not even the Almighty can help the man — the firm — the country — that is badly served in its public relations. Government of Israel, please note.

David E. Lilienthal's **Big Business : A New Era** (Pocket Books, 455 pr.) contains some stimulating essays. Lilienthal is a famous liberal, so his reflections in favour of "bigness" in business cannot be disregarded as apologia for trusts. In truth modern economic and social developments have turned Socialism and Marxism inside out. The giant joint stock company and the State-sponsored enterprise have much in common, and we have an instructive analogy in Israel, where the Histadrut is both big employer and employees' representative. The book is recommended as an axe to much dead thought.

Also recommended is Samuel Lubell's **Revolt of the Moderates** (Harper, IL3.575), which gives considerable insight into the perplexities and grey uncertainties of our lives. It is so much easier to be positive or negative, even when wrong, that one envies the detested omniscience of the extremists.

On re-reading as a paperback, Ben Lucien Burman's **The Four Lives of Mundy Talliver** (Bantam, 455 pr) remains a good yarn in the picaresque tradition, but no more — certainly not the great successor to Mark Twain that experts claim it to be.

I completed **Luke Short's Three Westerns** (Bantam, 650 pr.) with some difficulty, finding far too much love and far too little shooting. The refining influence of good women make heroes respectful of the law, slow on the draw and dull to read.

The most over-rated crime stories I have ever read are those concerning the repulsive character known as "The Saint." **The Saint — Wanted for Murder** by Leslie Charteris (Avon, 326 pr.) is well down to this author's generally low standard.

Defer Buenos (Am Oved, IL5.-), is a literary monument to the memory of a great Polish Jewish community destroyed by the Nazis. The material has been collected and edited by Yisrael Cohen. **Mea Ishim** (One Hundred Outstanding Personalities; Hadar, IL8.500, 2 volumes), edited by Levi Ben Gershon, is an appraisal of great figures who have enriched civilization.

M.H.

Dale Wilmer's Dead Fall (Bantam, 326 pr.) is a quick, competent thriller with a surprise ending. It is another book where the blurb has no relation to the story whatsoever, thereby deceiving the reader and adding to the mystery.

Pearson and Taylor's **Fractured French** (Perma, 325 pr.) contains some brilliant and original cartoons of what can happen to a language — perhaps some Israel cartoonist will do the same to our much-twisted Hebrew? Jerry Lieberman's collection of jokes, **Off the Cuff** (Pocket, 325 pr.) is essential reading for all public relations counsellors and book reviewers.

PHILIP GILLON

Show Stealer

Reporting on the Paris premiere of "The Silent World," the movie version of Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Frederic Dumas' book about underwater adventure, the London "News Chronicle" notes that the affair was attended by 26 ambassadors, 71 picture stars and starlets, and a flotilla of admirals. The entr'acte show-stealer, however, was Simone Drouet, France's bard of the hour. For her first night, the 8-year-old poet was fetching in a *dernier cri* of electric blue.

"I spent three hours at the hairdresser," snapped a blonde starlet in the sidelines, "and thousands of francs for this evening dress. And now I can't get the photographers to look at me. All because of a brat who should be tucked in bed by now."

HEBREW PERIODICALS

There is a piquant question in "The Clerk Would Like to Know" column of the latest issue of (May) of **Shorret** (the monthly devoted to the affairs of clerks in Israel) which reads: "I have read about the Parkinson Law, defining the system of work of public organization machinery and should like to know whether this is a typical English law or whether it can be adjusted to conditions in our country." Well, The editor says that the Parkinson Law (which was fully described in "Here and Now") is the brainchild of an English satirist who, in the "Economist" of November 11, 1955, stated that every Government employee tries to increase the number of his underlings rather than the number of his competitors, and that Government clerks create jobs for each other, thus inflating the size of the personnel.

In general, this issue of the monthly is quite lively and among other things deals with the voluntary movement in settlement fortification work, how the First of May this year has differed from those preceding it, the problem of efficiency and a report on the country-wide conference of municipal employees.

Like every other good man and true in Israel these days, **Tavrua** (Sanitation, a quarterly, IL0.500) has decided not to lag behind in creating Hebrew terminology for modern concepts and purposes: "tingodet" (for "hitnagdut" — resistance) and "tinhoget" (for "hitnahagut" — behaviour). There is no point, of course, in quarrelling with such suggestions, but it seems that there is a central body to which they should be referred before they are thrust upon an already bewildered Hebrew-speaking public. The present issue carries a slogan to "fight disease-carrying germs" and prints a translation of the article by Dr. Marston Bates of Michigan University who shows how insects have determined the fates of nations. There is also a report on the fight against insects in Israel in 1955.

The story of a new experiment in the education of children from the immigrant settlements is related in the "Shagrir Agricultural Farm" in Dorgin (Sheets), the April issue of the Children and Youth Aliya Department, which examines the situation of children who are being helped to adjust themselves to their new surroundings. All aspects, from the social to the educational, and from the elementary school bench to vocational guidance, are given a thorough examination.

CHALLENGE TO DEATH

THE LONG WALK. By Slavomir Rawicz. — Constable and the Book Society, London. 239 pp., 15/-.

Here is the amazing story of a young Polish officer who stubbornly refused to die. When he was 24 and just married, the Russians arrested him as a spy, and after an appalling time in several prisons, spent partly in the *kishkas*, the "gut," so named because it is so narrow you cannot squat, let alone sit or lie in it, he was tried, sentenced to 25 years and taken off to Siberia. The unfortunates were herded, standing, in cattle trucks; on the periphery of the mass you froze, yet you could scarcely lift an arm. When a fight broke out — on political grounds, of course—the combatants could only bite. Arrived at Irkutsk, they were taken north on foot, in chain gangs, to a camp where a humane commander, himself evidently in a position of disgrace, made their lot as light as he could.

Yet seven of these people resolved to break out. They succeeded, taking with them a hoard of dried bread, crossed the Russian frontier into Mongolia, and from time to time found shepherds or peasants who invariably proved kind and hospitable. Quite at the beginning of the march they were joined by a 17-year-old Polish girl, also a runaway.

Their worst time came when perforce they crossed the Gobi Desert from north to south. The story of their happening on a tiny oasis when they were on the point of giving up is one of the highlights of the book. The girl Kristina died first, then one of the older men, and when they had almost reached asylum in India, they lost another comrade in the Himalayas. Five lice-covered, filthy skeletons were received by an Indian patrol with a British officer, in March, 1942, a year after they had broken out, and taken to hospital.

The book is written in good English, except for a few lapses where the English co-author, Mr. Downing, must have nodded. It is clear that all the names, including the author's, are fictitious, and that the author is not a writer, for none of the persons, with seven of whom he spent a year of closest companionship, appears as a human being. Occurrences and background, however, come out so that the impression is of absolute truthfulness. That much has not been told is understandable, if a pity from the standpoint of the reader.

Even so, "The Long Walk" is not only a monument to human fortitude and spirit, but a most readable and impressive book.

PAULA ARNOLD

The Letter of the Law

TORAT HASHABBAT (Sabbath Laws). 94 pp. — **KITZURKI DINIM V'HALAKHOT** (Summary of Religious Laws). 26 pp. By Baruch Yashar. Sinai, Tel Aviv.

Most works on Talmudic law are meant for scholars in this field rather than the layman. Among the few exceptions are compilations such as these two little books by the Rabbi of Acco. The aim is to enlighten the common reader on the views of Jewish law concerning actual aspects of life in Israel. Rabbi Yashar's previous publications include: "A Code for the Soldier and Defender," published during the War of Independence; "A Way of Life for Mother and Daughter," and several similar booklets.

The first of the two latest publications deals with the laws and customs of the Sabbath, "not excluding new problems caused by technical developments." The second gives a brief summary of the commandments which are carried out only in the land of Israel, a set of regulations somewhat inadequately dealt with by the great authorities of *Halakhah* who lived in the Diaspora.

The author takes a firm stand on behalf of full observance of the Sabbath laws against, as he says, "those fools who believe that the observance of the Sabbath curtails the normal life of the country and burdens the individual." Just the opposite is true, he claims, for "the rest on the Sabbath opens the fountain of the inner spiritual life of a human being."

A faithful follower of the Chief Rabbinate, the Rabbi of Acco is adamant, for instance, in the matter of "reforms" or "amendments" concerning the use of electrical power on the Sabbath, although various suggestions have been made in this respect by many a Rabbinic authority. On the other hand, he does not avoid new problems, and discusses meticulously the use of automatic milking machines and electric refrigerators.

It is probably the first time that certain customs which were introduced in the celebration of Independence Day have been codified in a Rabbinic book as commandments of the Torah. The new customs which have thus become "laws," include a solemn assembly in the synagogue, the reciting of certain psalms, kindling holiday candles, and blowing the *shofar*.

PINHAS H. PELI

Life and Letters

Contest for Playwrights

A $1,000 prize has been offered for a play in English on a Jewish subject by the Department for Education and Culture in the Diaspora of the World Zionist Organization. Entries should be submitted to the Jewish Children's Theatre, 1776 Broadway, New York City, before September 1. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department's headquarters at the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

A Persian Translation

A recent publication by Dr. W. J. Fischel, formerly of the Hebrew University, now Professor of Semitics at the University of California, on "Ibn Khaldun and Tamerlane" is to be issued in a Persian edition by Franklin Publications, New York—Teheran. The book deals with the historic meeting of the Arab historian and philosopher with the Mongol conqueror in Damascus in 1401 and is based on Arab manuscripts of Ibn Khaldun's "Autobiography," with a translation into English and commentary.

Stamp of the Week

An exciting event for Finland is commemorated by a new stamp showing a two-storey lighthouse. The light pouring from a lantern represents Finland's hope that all will now be well between her and Russia.

Key to the legend of the lighthouse is the word Porkkala at the top of the stamp, the slice of territory which the Russians occupied after World War II.

The stamp is postpaid 14 and post-printed. It sells at 25 in London.

I.A.L.

CHESS

May 13, 1956
PROBLEM No. 971
A. Grinblatt, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

K:g7; Qe8; Re1, Rh5; Be7; Kte7, Kte6; Pe5, g5. (9)
Ke5; Ne4, Re5; Rte8; Kte6; Pe5, f3, h5. (8)
White Mates in Two

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 967 (Kraemer): 1.Re8 Qg2 2.Re4 Qe4 3.Re5 Qd6 4.Bd7 Qe5 5.Re4 (—6.Ktg6(d5)x. Problem No. 968 (U. Grinblatt): 1.Rb7 Rb4 2.0-0-0 Ka6 3.Rb8 R:c6x.

GAMES OF THE CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT

White: Spassky Black: Bronstein
(played in the 12th round)

1.d4 Ktf6; 2.c4 g6; 3.Ktc3 Bg7; 4.e4 d6; 5.f3 c5; 6.d5 Ktb5; 7.Bc3 Kta6; 8.Qd3 Qb6+; 9.g3 Kt:c3; 10.Q:f3 Kt:f3; 11.Q:b4 Kt:e5; 12.Kf2 Kt:c4; 13.b3 Kt:b2; 14.Kt:c3 f5; 15.Rhg1 0-0; 16.Kt:e2 Bd7; 17.e4 Bf8; 18.Qg8 Ktb4; 19.a3 Kte6; 20.e:f Bf5; 21.Ra4 Ktd3; 22.Ro4 Kte5; 23.Kte4 Kta6; 24.Kt:f6+ R:f6 25.f4 e4; 26.Ktc8 Kte7; 27.Re1 Raf8; 28.b4 c6; 29.Kt:e4 B:e4+; 30.Re:e4 Kt:d5; 31.Re8 Ktac7; 32.R:f8+ K:f8; 33.Kh1 R:f5; 34.Qb4 Kt:f6; 35.Qf2 Ktb5; 36.Qe2 Ktd5. 37.a4! b a; 38.Qa8+ Ke7; 39.Q:c6 Kb6; 40.Q:a6 Kt:b4, and Black resigned in a few more moves.

The Race for the Throne

When the world championship candidates' tournament opened in Amsterdam on March 27, almost the entire British press was united in its opinion that the winner would be either Smyslov or Bronstein.

The fact that even three rounds before the tournament was over, no less than seven out of the ten competitors still kept their chances for the first place, goes to show how close was the race. It was evident that only extreme stoutness and good nerves would determine the final outcome. Geller lost four games in the second half, Keres lost unexpectedly to Fillip in the pre-last round. Meanwhile Smyslov scored a very important victory over Bronstein, drew with Spassky and defeated Pilnik in the last round, scoring 2½ points and suddenly, instead of 2 or 3 co-winners, as expected, there was only one, and at that — with a point and a half above his nearest rival.

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